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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Treasury Sees Credit Lift

Geneva Hears Jews Defy Reich

Hungary Rewards Mother of 21

Hitler Would Win All Germans

China Watches Silver Outflow

Alaska 'Gold Ship' Is Floated

THE Washington Administration is pleased at passing a crisis in government financing and in finding government credit greatly improved. The Treasury, facing $1,000,000,000 refunding operations in September, was concerned when the public seemed for the first time to fail to absorb government-guaranteed securities, when federal securities were upset by the nationalization of silver, and when the Treasury had to purchase huge amounts of government paper. But more than a week ago all this changed. Government paper which was lagging is now selling to bankers above par and the Treasury is called on for only nominal support. The $200,000,000 "emergency" money issued at the bank crisis in March, 1933, has been quietly taken in. All's well financially—U. S. Treasurer Morgenthau smiles and so may the country.

¶ Geneva hears Dr. Nahum Goldman declare that the principles of the Jews will survive when the Third Reich is looked back on "as a thing of horror." The president of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, attended from 24 countries, defies Chancellor Hitler and urges relentless continuation of the anti-German boycott. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York scores the Jews of Palestine for dealing with Germany. Condition of the Jews in Germany is described as very difficult—And the world's available refuges are said to be already filled.

¶ Italy sees Premier Benito Mussolini receive Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria for a conference at the magnificent old Villa de Marinis, near Florence. Vienna and Rome are keenly interested. The talk is reported to cover trade relations and the drafting of a new clause for the Italo-Austro-Hungarian accord that would permit Italy to march into Austria under certain conditions. Return of the Hapsburg dynasty is also believed to be under consideration—But that would be difficult in present political conditions and it isn't of first importance.

¶ Hungary sees the Government bestow first prize for the Hungarian mother having the largest number of children on Frau Antal Krammer. This peasant mother of 48, who was married at 16, has 21 sons and daughters. Gold medals are awarded to 6000 other Hungarian mothers, who have a total of 80,000 children, or an average of 13 1-3 each. Dictator nations bid high for big families. They call for quantity rather than quality—They rely on always doubtful man-power for security.

¶ Germany is told by Chancellor Hitler the campaign will go on until the last German wears the Nazi swastika in his heart. National Socialism's 15-year struggle for power ended one stage on Sunday when the unity of state and movement was manifested to the world; the second stage will be gathering in the 10 per cent that voted No. Drawing the reins tighter and removing the causes of opposition are the two methods—Perhaps removing causes of opposition would win the more sincere allegiance.

¶ China takes note of the extraordinary shipments of silver since action by the United States gave the white metal new activity. Over the week-end Shanghai banks ship to London $50,000,000, the heaviest outflow of the year. Since Aug. 1 nearly $100,000,000 in silver has left the country, being twice the total of all shipments in the preceding seven months. The Chinese National Government has threatened an embargo on shipments if the exodus reaches alarming proportions—China won't let its white treasure be drained off to satisfy a few men's lust for yellow.

¶ Britain's Seafish Commission plans a sweeping campaign to save the British herring. The fall in demand and changing conditions have badly crippled the big herring fleet and the herring industry. A government board of eight is to rejuvenate by reorganizing equipping, catching, curing, kippering, auctioning and selling at home and abroad. Domestic product will strive against Norwegian imports. The English herring is a tidy morsel—The world's menu would be a little strained without him.

¶ Alaska sees adventurous salvaging of the "treasure ship" Islander, sunk in Stephens Pass in 1901. A company working with steel "hands" from deep-sea diving bells, after two years of most difficult work, lifts the rotting hulk from 365 feet of water in a cradle, the bow dropping off. Reports say the expected $200,000 in Klondike gold is not found, although more diving will search the bow. Meanwhile, the dauntless salvagers prepare to tow the romantic hulk 720 miles to Seattle—The treasure the grisly hold would not yield may come through the box office from a wonder-loving public.

U. S. Enters League Labor Organization

Comes Nearer to Geneva in Formal Acceptance of Membership

No Direct Affiliation

Agency Seeks to Reconcile Interests of Governments, Employers and Workers

GENEVA, Aug. 21 (AP)—The United States joined the International Labor Organization yesterday.

The labor office announced that Consul Prentiss Gilbert has delivered a letter accepting membership, effective yesterday.

The Labor Conference in June extended a unanimous invitation to the United States which stated that "acceptance involves those rights and obligations provided for in the constitution of the organization and shall not involve any obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Mr. Gilbert recalled this qualification and said that, exercising the authority conferred by Congress, President Roosevelt accepts the invitation "subject to the understanding expressed in the conference resolution."

Announcement of the action created a great deal of interest here. With Russia expected to join the League and the labor organization there was speculation as to the German reaction to Washington's move since Germany left the labor organization at the same time she resigned from the League of Nations.

The Japanese have been particularly interested in the position of the United States, Japan having remained in the labor organization when quitting the League.

A delegate to the labor organization commented that if the United States had been represented at the last session, leaders are confident that the 44-hour week would have been adopted.

It is anticipated that the United States will have three seats in the governing body, one each for the Government, employers and workers.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—The International Labor Organization, of which the United States yesterday became a member, was established along with the League of Nations to further international understanding of the problems of the workingman throughout the world.

Affiliation with this international body, although it does not signify any participation in the League itself, is considered of extreme importance by those who believe that the nations of the world should work out their problems together.

Announcement that the United States had become a member of the ILO was made public simultaneously in Washington and Geneva, following the transmission to the International Labor Office of a letter of official notice by Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, American consul at Geneva.

Authorized By Congress

Authorization for American membership in the labor organization was given by Congress at its last session, although in the rush of events many opponents of the League did not realize at the time that the United States had taken a long step toward the League itself.

At the same time they have been assured by government officials that the United States will not become involved in any way in European politics by this new step. Although

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Chicago Sees the World Go Round

Twenty-Foot Globe Makes Time Fly at World's Fair

ERA Cows to Visit Berkshires

AAA 'Cracks Down' – Twice

Drunken Pedestrian a Problem

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

The Range Shifts East

Like refugees from a stricken land, 510 heads of cattle from the drought region will soon spot the green slopes of the Berkshire Mountains.

Berkshire County is to receive its first shipment of ERA cattle for pasturage, Mr. Bernard F. McElligott, state ERA director, has just announced. Out of the sun-bleached West, hundreds of heads of cattle will soon be routed through Springfield to their new home on the range. The list of farmers to receive the cattle is not yet completed.

The Government, in the rôle of Good Samaritan, will pay $1 a head each month to the farmer pasturing the cattle, will send on grain, for a more hardy diet than the clover grazing of the Berkshires could provide, will pay freightage charges.

The cattle are popular visitors apparently, for the ERA office in Boston is swamped by requests from farmers in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont for the right to pasture them. Cape Cod is soon to receive a shipment because farmer Robert Cross has proved to the satisfaction of federal authorities that the scrubby-topped Cape is good pasturage land.

Still Waiting

The Federal Housing Administration, the Hamlet of the New Deal, opened its state and New England offices at 100 Milk Street yesterday and found many clients on the doorsteps.

But these clients, mostly property owners eager to negotiate unsecured loans for house repairs, could not be served. The housing program still must procrastinate, still must wait until the banks and home-loan agencies can be induced to lend.

Both offices are in the same building, on different floors. The regional office is presided over by Mr. Charles A. Birmingham, the state by Mr. John F. Malley.

The present job of the offices is to oil the ways, speed lending by banks and other agencies. Under the terms of the act, a client may borrow, not from the Government, but from accredited credit institutions, at least $2000 on each parcel of property and the Government guarantees 20 per cent of the loan. Each borrower is restricted to five parcels upon which he can get loans under this particular phase of the act.

Hotel Labor Challenge

Boston hotel keepers are receiving notoriety today in Washington for alleged wholesale violation of the NRA hotel code.

For months labor has grumbled, alleging that the labor provisions were not being observed, that restaurant owners and hotel keepers were exhausting their ingenuity in keeping waiters, waitresses, bellboys and kitchen help on the job just as if the Blue Eagle had never closed the employees entrance at an earlier hour.

So today Boston hotel proprietors hear the voice of Mr. John J. Kearney of Boston, representative of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Association, telling Washington code authorities that there is not a single hotel in Boston that recognizes the codes.

Mr. Kearney added that only 10 per cent of the more than 3000 restaurants in Boston observe the code. For fear that continued effort to enforce "unenforceable labor provisions" will result in a complete breakdown of the code, Mr Kearney proposed local enforcement of the code provisions.

Eagles to Order

Throughout the postal district today carriers are distributing letters sent out by the National Recovery Administration addressed to industries or establishments of nine service trades. They present to them an opportunity to secure a code Blue Eagle which is individualized to distinguish a particular business.

Among those to receive the literature are barber shops, bowling alleys and billiard parlors, cleaning and dyeing trades, hotels, laundries,

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Miniature World Revolves on Axis, Emulating Earth

Embodies Relief Map Accurate in Most of Its Details

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Taking visitors around the world in half a minute, a revolving globe, said to be the largest ever constructed, 20 feet in diameter and wired for electricity, is one of the sights at a Century of Progress Exposition.

Its 1200 square feet of surface exposed to the elements, the sphere, which makes a complete revolution on its eight-inch steel axle, is located in the rotunda of the Ford Building, where thousands view it daily.

It is a relief map so accurate in scale that it has unusual interest. The only exaggeration allowed was in depicting mountains, for if they had been made exactly to scale the highest peaks would have to be represented by elevations much smaller than the head of a pin, the world being so wide that not even a scale of one foot to 1200 miles does much justice to the comparatively small details like mountains.

The purpose of the exhibit is to show the wide distribution of Ford cars and the wide sources of raw materials used in them. Even the site of Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd's outpost in the Antarctic, where he has named the region "Edsel Ford Land," is marked.

A Ukrainian artist, who specializes in unusual work of this kind, Mr. Michael Tym of the Tymstone Studios in Chicago, was in charge of the construction of the globe as well as the huge map which shares honors with it at the fair.

Net of Pacts Would Tie Lid On Status Quo

Observers See Agreements Clashing in Case of European War

Confusion Analyzed

Promise of Unity Held Out Attractive Inducements to World Diplomats

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A confusion arises in public opinion from the inevitable transformation that almost every diplomatic proposition undergoes in the process of discussion and negotiation. The original idea usually remains unmodified for the average reader. Therefore, although it has a somewhat retrospective interest, there should be a fresh statement of the different stages of the so-called Eastern Locarno.

In the first stage there was scarcely any attempt to conceal the fact of a contemplated reversion to the old alliances. France and Russia were to be the principal partners. They were to organize the smaller countries which are implacably opposed to territorial changes in Europe. The Baltic States, the Little Entente, Poland and the Balkanic Entente were to have a common understanding.

This implied not one but several pacts. In particular there was to be a Northern Pact and a Mediterranean Pact. But the ultimate aim was to link up the series of pacts and to make of them one great coalition of nations.

Promise of Unity

The project was at first sight attractive even to those who were outside the diplomatic game. It looked as though some degree of unity might be achieved in Europe and that peace might be built on solid foundations.

The snags, however, were fairly apparent. The scheme was designed to stereotype Europe. It was based on the consolidation of the status quo. It comported pledges of mutual assistance against the aggressor—that is to say, against any nation which should endeavor to bring about changes by force in the constitution of Europe. At the same time, various declarations were made by French and Little Entente statesmen which appeared to rule out changes by peaceful means.

Therefore, the object of the originators of the plan was to clamp the lid on the existing Europe—to reaffirm the treaties.

But it is obvious that the whole dispute in Europe turns upon the provisions of the treaties. For a number of nations to declare that they shall never be altered, and to group themselves accordingly, is to challenge not only the ideal of justice—for it is plain enough that justice might hereafter call for a reconsideration of the treaties—but also the very important Article 19 of the treaties which legally indicates the possibility of revision.

European Oddments

Germany has claims, as everyone knows, which may or may not be justifiable, but which cannot be properly put out of court. The problem of the "Anschluss" has been raised in Austria, and, despite temporary conditions, cannot be regarded as settled. Hungary protests against territorial anomalies. Bulgaria is outside the Balkanic Entente, though Turkey is included.

It seemed, therefore, that one part of Europe was ranging itself against another part of Europe. There was talk of "encirclement," precisely as in the old days when the Franco-Russian alliance was unmistakably directed against Germany, which was allied with Austria.

The second stage was that in which it was sought to remove this objection. It was protested that no

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Canadian Asks Law To Thwart Ransoms

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Aug. 20

ARTHUR W. ROEBUCK, Ontario Attorney-General, said today he would ask passage of a new type of law for the suppression of kidnaping.

"I will ask the Ontario Legislature," he said, "to enact a law giving the police authority to close the bank accounts, seal the deposit vaults, and generally take protective control of the affairs of all in a position to pay ransom while a unified police force trails any persons kidnaped in the future."

Way Is Prepared For Minneapolis To Settle Strike

Employers Submit Lists of Employees Eligible to Vote on Bargaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 21—Nearly 1000 of the national guardsmen occupying Minneapolis under martial law were demobilized yesterday by Gov. Floyd B. Olson. This left a force of about 500 infantry, machine gun and gas troops to control the city in the fifth week of the truck drivers' strike.

While the troops were being disbanded, employers submitted to the Regional Labor Board supervising the elections, their lists of employees eligible to vote as to their representation for bargaining purposes. The submission of the lists indicated it would be possible to conduct the election by Friday at the latest.

An order of the National Guard troop commander at the instance of the Governor, closed the market district of the city to all traffic. The Governor termed the market group of employers the "sore spot" of the strike. One hundred private cars in the district when the order went into effect were impounded. Col. Elmer McDevitt, troop commander in the absence of Gen. Ellard Walsh, released them a few hours later.

However, all business by wholesale food firms in this district was stopped by the guard order. The Governor was forestalling electioneering activities by strikers in this area which it was thought might cause a clash between them and trucks moved by firms in the district. To maintain peace he gave the order to stop all traffic, he said.

World Peace Day Will Be Observed Monday, August 27

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Monday, Aug. 27, has been designated as World Peace Day, when people of all nations will be invited to consider opportunities for strengthening and increasing those pacific qualities of thought which form a sound basis for international amity.

Aug. 27, the anniversary of the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, was selected by the Parliament of Religions in 1933 as World Peace Day, and a resolution was adopted recommending that it be observed annually.

Renewing the call to its observance this year, Sir Francis Younghusband, chairman of the British committee of the World Fellowship of Faiths, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the American committee, sent out appeals to the public yesterday urging their coöperation.

"It is coming to be recognized more fully," Sir Francis said, "that peace is no mere absence of war but is an attitude of soul which has to be heroically striven for day by day. Opportunities for strengthening this attitude have, therefore, to be made and increasing numbers of people induced to strive for it."

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Things Present

The first epoch of the movies was a catering to the eye; the second was an appeal to the ear; and now, according to Rufus Steele, the movies are entering their third epoch, they must appeal to the—but better read his article on the Editorial Page.

The decision whether the daughter shall attend college or special school might well be made two years before she is to enter, according to an article on the Progress in Education Page.

Readers who have gardens share helpful ideas in the Hobbies and Hints column on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

The student of German might profit by comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section is freighted with good things: Rufus Steele tells the amazing story of Charles Kellogg, in "Clipping the Wings of Fear"; W. Horsfall Carter takes as his subject, "The Church Comes Back in Spain"; J. H. Walton writes on "The Women of Turkey Find Their Freedom"; Dr. Maxwell Garnett reports "Progress Toward a New World Order."

The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary will be reviewed tomorrow on the Daily Features Page.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page with its "Bringing Up the Baby" series.

Closer Entente With Italy Aim Of Schuschnigg

Austrian Chancellor Visits Italian Duce During Army Maneuvers

'No Military Alliance'

Mussolini Reported Desirous of Keeping International Aspects of Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 21—Extension of the Rome protocols signed last spring between Italy, Austria and Hungary so as to include the Little Entente states is understood to have been one of the subjects discussed by Premier Benito Mussolini and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg when they met today in the library of the secluded Villa de Marinis on the outskirts of Florence.

The frequency of such meetings—this is the fourth in little more than a year—is regarded as showing how firm is the determination of both the Italian and Austrian Governments to coöperate in upholding the independence of Austria and maintaining unaltered the present status quo in central Europe.

The idea suggested in some quarters that Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg intend to conclude a military alliance is dismissed as harmful to the interests of both countries. Such an alliance, it is said, would not only establish a virtual protectorate of Italy over Austria, similar to that which Italy has over Albania, but would be disagreeable to the Austrian people and would moreover deprive the Austrian problem of its international aspect. The Austrian question could then be between Italy and Germany only—which Premier Mussolini does not want.

Italy is anxious that the tension between Austria and Germany should be erased and will exercise all its influence to bring about a rapprochement between the two countries based on recognition of Austria's right to full political independence.

Monarchy Issue Held Of No Great Concern In Present Situation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 21—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's visit to Florence today as the guest of Premier Benito Mussolini will, it is hoped, serve to improve Austro-Italian trade, which has shown a decided increase during recent months.

The Government press here has officially stated that Prince Ernst Reudiger von Starhemberg, during his recent Italian visit, paid special attention to reorganization of the Austrian police and gendarmerie, with a view to using the Heimwehr more effectively in the fight against Hitlerism.

Many observers think these visits to Italian statesmen are designed to hasten a return of the Hapsburg monarchy to Austria. However, the external situation is that although a surprise is not excluded neither Governmental nor Royalist circles here consider the return of Otto a matter of practical importance for the time being.

Some observers consider it significant that former Empress Zita is now sojourning near Florence. It is taken for granted, however, that Dr. Schuschnigg will not visit here.

Last night the Schuschnigg Government hanged two more young men because explosives were found in the dwelling of one of them. This action has provoked great bitterness among National Socialists. Neither side seems inclined toward a truce.

The Government is encouraged by the result of the plebiscite in Germany, which it hails as a blow at Chancellor Hitler. Papers supporting the Government say that Herr Hitler is now faced with steadily growing opposition which will weaken his power and eventually frustrate his plans.

Two Premiers Meet 'Mid Clash of Arms To Discuss Future

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 21 (AP)—Premier Mussolini of Italy and Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria began their first conference at 11 a. m. today in the sumptuous Villa de Marinis, just outside Florence and overlooking the city.

Signor Fulvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary of State, attended the meeting, which promised to last for several hours.

The Premiers were to have luncheon together afterward.

Followers of Il Duce said they would discuss every political and economic subject that has to do with Austria's maintenance of her place in Europe as an independent nation.

War Atmosphere

Because Florence is the center of military maneuvers, the city is under strict war-time measures and the heads of the neighboring governments entered it under cover of darkness early today.

Il Duce, after watching the maneuvers in the neighboring "war zone," drove into Florence in his automobile.

Dr. Schuschnigg, traveling by train, came in with a minimum of fanfare. His train was shunted to a

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Bicyclists Call for New Deal On Nation's Crowded Roads

Movement Launched at Chicago for Equality With Equestrians and Motorists — Transcontinental Relay Race Attests Sport's Renewed Popularity

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—With bicycles coming back in swarms and a great nation-wide bicycle relay now in swing, a movement for provision of "bicycle paths" to give the cyclist an equality with equestrians and motorists was launched here today at the annual meeting of the Cycle Trades of America.

Either conversion of some of the little-used bridle paths, the marking off of a narrow strip of highway, or the construction of new cycle paths paralleling motor roads, was advocated by Mr. Noah Van Cleef, president of the cycle makers' trade group, as a means of giving the cyclist a new deal.

Having a quick come-back in the past two years, the bicycle, now as popular for adults as for boys and girls, is a kind of minus quantity in the transportation picture, with the roads and highways taken up by speeding automobiles Mr. Van Cleef pointed out. It is only fair, he declared, for cyclists to be recognized as well as motorists and equestrians.

With a special committee appointed to work for more bicycle paths, Mr. Van Cleef told the convention that "securing bicycle highways throughout the country for the promotion of safety and to add to the comfort and pleasure of riders would do more to popularize bicycling than any other movement we might undertake."

He said that progress had already been reported from certain sections of the United States in setting aside special ways.

Meanwhile, the cycle men watched with interest the progress of the transcontinental bicycle relay race which began Aug. 19.

Simultaneously from Los Angeles and San Francisco riders started out on the beginning of the transcontinental race with New York as the ultimate destination of the pouches of correspondence they are transferring to other riders along the way. Every 10 miles the pouches are being taken up by new riders. Meanwhile a third relay also started from New York westward. Some 1500 riders are scheduled to take part in the event throughout the country.

It is expected that the nation will be crossed in seven days. "Thirty-six years ago," declared Mr. Van Cleef, "a similar race was held, and it took 13 days to cover the same distance. The record we hope to make will be a telling tribute to the work of our road-builders."

In the year 1932, before the real revival began, there were 250,000 bicycles manufactured in the United

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Henry Sees Albion Again

His Six-Story Ship, Filled With Adventure During a Week, Becomes a Prison Off Cowes—Miss Mullsifer Leans More Heavily Upon His Opinion

Aged Four Solves the Red Sea Mystery

Richard L. Strout, of the Monitor's Washington staff, breaks away from his old friends in "Claverly Street" to revisit England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there. His letters will appear at irregular intervals. This is the third.

English Channel, Monday

Dear Prue:

A ship is a world to itself. I know of no place where acquaintance ripens so rapidly, or gossip spreads so fast. Take my friend Jones, for example. I did not know him six days ago. Now he tells me all his troubles.

We walk the deck, waiting for England to come up over the horizon. The rest of us have set the clock ahead. Jones has not. We have set it ahead altogether, I think, five times, each for one hour. For some reason this irritates Jones and he still retains New York time. His watch bears no relation to the sun, and he looks regretfully at that orb, with mingled indignation and reproach. He typifies, I suppose, all of us to some degree, when we are moved from our rut. Though he really knows better, he can not help blaming the universe a little for not adapting itself to his own timepiece.

Jones is however, I think, inclined

at best oft times to take his pleasures sadly. This is particularly so, I imagine, when he is parted from his family. He has told me with some animation how they all jam into one small Chevrolet. Under those troubled circumstances he could be fairly

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Liberalism Indicated in NRA

Drought Opens Forage Import

RFC Guarantees Trade Loans

Bankers Association Pledges Coöperation in Industrial and Housing Development—G. O. P. Declines Debates With Orator Lewis—Lanes for Air Mail

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—A difference of opinion in high Administration circles over the relative predominance of industry in the pending new NRA set-up today forced President Roosevelt to alter his traveling plans and postponed the expected announcement of the revised NRA organization.

Instead of proceeding directly to Hyde Park from services for the Speaker of the House, Mr. Henry T. Rainey, in Illinois, the President was forced to plan on an immediate return to Washington. He leaves this evening. He will return tomorrow night, reaching here Thursday. It is his hope, then, to be able to clean up the highly involved and important NRA question on Saturday and go to Hyde Park that night.

Meanwhile all the planning and policy divisions of the Administration were concentrated on the NRA problem, a hitch in the solution of which developed yesterday after all-day conferences at the White House involving Mr. Donald R. Richberg, director of the Emergency Industrial Council Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief.

A joint meeting of the Executive and Emergency Councils, together combining all Cabinet officers and recovery organization chiefs now in the city, with the President this afternoon went over the whole NRA program for the last time before Mr. Roosevelt left for Illinois.

All other questions in the capital were temporarily subordinated to the one dominant desire to complete the NRA reorganization at the earliest possible moment. With an eye to approaching elections, the Administration is desirous of removing as much of the basis for public criticism of its number one recovery agency as is possible before the Republicans make too much campaign material out of it.

Other events of the day included an appeal from the RFC to bankers to speed loans to industry, a sudden clearing of Treasury funding problems which visibly cheered Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, the usual crop of drought news and word of a post office plan for sending its long-distance mail planes through the "upper" air to gain speed.

* * *

NRA—New Style: Details of the conversations in high quarters where the much-criticized NRA is being remodeled are being kept as nearly secret as possible. But enough leaks out through various channels to make it apparent that the unexpected delay is largely due to a difference of opinion as to the extent to which the new organization will be linked to the interests of industry.

A significant clue came to sight yesterday when it developed that most of the discussions with the President were carried on by Mr Richberg and Miss Perkins. General Johnson was called in only for a short part of the time and left in what was obviously anything but a cheerful frame of mind. When asked for word of developments he told his questioners to go to either Mr Richberg or Miss Perkins.

The conclusion generally drawn—a rather obvious one—is that the General is playing an extremely minor part in the drafting of the new NRA, and particularly minor when it is recalled that he was one of the main drafters of the original National Recovery Act. His place has been taken by his former general counsel in the NRA and by the Secretary of Labor, both of whom feel that labor and the consumer should have more influence and receive more consideration under the new NRA than they have under the old.

While General Johnson himself cannot with accuracy be termed partial to industry—nevertheless under his administration, critics charge, the NRA has to a very large extent been dominated by the leaders of big business and industry, and the fact is that in most cases the General's emphasis has been on recovery rather than reform—an emphasis which tends to be more to the advantage of industry than labor; labor being interested primarily in an improvement in its conditions and its power which implies a rearrangement of the established balances.

But with the emphasis of the Roosevelt Administration turned sharply in the direction of reform by the President's Green Bay speech—on the assumption that recovery has to a large measure been attained—it appears that the Richbergs and Perkinses, who are definitely of the more liberal and reform stamp, are superseding the Johnsons in the White House councils.

The understanding is that as a result of these developments Mr. Roosevelt returned the NRA division drafts to the Emergency Industrial Council experts with instructions to work over them while the President is away and be ready to report with them again as soon as he gets back from Illinois. It is the hope that they will then be satisfactory and can be promulgated before the Hyde Park trip Saturday night.

It was explained at the White House that Mr. Roosevelt is coming back here to avoid the necessity of taking the NRA planners to Hyde Park en masse, which would otherwise have been necessary.

* * *

Drought: Government farm experts calculate that the surplus crop reduction program has been moved ahead just about a year by the drought.

The drought has done in one year what the AAA planners expected to accomplish in two. For instance, Mr George E. Farrell, chief of the AAA wheat section, reveals that he expected to have the wheat carry-over reduced to 125,000,000 or 140,000,000 bushels by July 1, 1936. Instead the carry-over will have been reduced to that point by July 1, 1935. Corn may even fall below the AAA goal and the cotton crop, unless there is considerable pickup, will be more than 1,000,000 bales less than the quota fixed by the Bankhead Law as desirable for the country.

Officials at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are now formulating regulations by which the Government and owners of livestock can import hay and forage from Canada to meet needs in this country. President Roosevelt yesterday let down the tariff barriers on "The importation of such feed for livestock as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate and under such regulations as he may impose."

* * *

Loans to Industry: Since private industries have made comparatively little use of the direct loan facilities of the RFC, new channels have now been opened to industries in the hope that they will, by expansion, play a larger part in national recovery.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, announces that the corporation will urge banks to lend to industries on the inducement of a government guarantee.

Announcing that the RFC has promised banks to guarantee up to 100 per cent on such loans, Mr. Jones explained, "that puts the questions of loaning and negotiating directly in the hands of the banks, where they belong, and borrowers will not have to come here if they obtain bank loans."

Congress authorized the RFC to spend up to $300,000,000 in loans to industry, with $278,000,000 more to be available at Federal Reserve banks. Recent reports show that there has been little demand for this money for capital expenditures. Probably not all of the $300,000,000 will be loaned by Jan. 21, the final date set by Congress, Mr. Jones said.

RFC officials expressed pleasure at the way bidders have been obtained for state, municipal, county, school and railroad bonds, acquired by the Public Works Administration and then taken over by the RFC. Under the law, the RFC may take over $250,000,000 of the PWA bonds and hold them or dispose of them on the market, if conditions justify.

To the RFC move to facilitate loans to industry and to another Administration step to loosen bank credit through government-guaranteed home modernization loans, the American Bankers Association pledged support.

Mr. Francis M. Law, head of the association, visited the White House and told President Roosevelt that he believed the set-up for the loans was sound and offered a useful field in which bankers could well afford to coöperate.

"I told the President that the American Bankers Association would lend its friendly office in giving full coöperation under the two classifications," Mr. Law said.

* * *

Express Mails: If present plans pending before the Post Office Department are adopted, a policy long advocated by far-sighted aviation experts will be inaugurated in the flying of the mails. The air, now open to any height and in any direction to any flier, will be divided into horizontal planes each to be allocated to different types of air service.

As far as the mails are concerned it will only involve one split. The lower air will be used by "local" mail planes stopping at smaller cities. The upper air will be used by "express" planes carrying larger cargoes at higher speeds between key points.

But this would be only the beginning of splitting up the air. Whereas for the Post Office Department efficiency is the reason, safety is expected to force eventually a zoning of the air. One layer would be reserved for slow freight; another for fast. Pleasure riders would have their own private element, while the long-distance speedsters would be sent way up out where they would be the least possible menace to their more easily satisfied colleagues.

The merits of the plan are such as to make it seem unfortunate that certain classes of automobile drivers cannot similarly be hoisted out of the path of the average motorist.

* * *

Federal Reserve: President Roosevelt reappointed Mr. Adolph C. Miller to the Federal Reserve Board for a 12-year term.

* * *

Senator Lewis's Charm: The well-known oratorical charm of the polished Democratic Senator from Illinois, Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis, was cited by his Republican opponents today as justification for declining his invitation to a series of joint political debates.

Answering Senator Lewis's invitation, Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, first pointed to the opportunity Democrats have "with so many Democrats employed by the Government" to pack all debating halls, occupying "a large part of the front part of the hall."

Then addressing himself directly to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hastings said, "No, my dear Senator, I don't want to obligate my committee to take part in any such program; and while your letter does not in so many words suggest that you and I debate I take it that one of the first suggestions if we enter into any such agreement would be for you and myself to meet."

"That," he concluded with courtly courtesy, "would be a wholly unfair contest. Your keen wit and your pure English would overcome the weakness of your argument."

* * *

Speakership: The question of the Democratic leadership in the next Congress was considerably simplified by word from Mobile, Ala., that Representative John McDuffie (D) of Alabama would not be a candidate, but would instead support the candidacy of his colleague, Representative William B. Bankhead.

Since it is generally believed that the present majority leader, Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, will win the Speakership, Mr. McDuffie's action is considered important mainly as concerns the candidacy for the second highest position, that of majority leader. It narrows down the list of effective candidates to Mr. Bankhead and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas. McDuffie support for Mr. Bankhead is believed to give the latter an excellent chance of winning.

Insull Must Be Tried With 16 Codefendants

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Mr. Samuel Insull Sr. was refused a severance yesterday and ordered to stand trial with his 16 codefendants Sept. 18 on the charge that they used the mails fraudulently in marketing Corporation Securities Company stocks.

Mr. Insull had asked to be tried separately, assuming responsibility for the conduct of the investment house and its calamitous crash, and pleading that a trial lengthened by the multiplicity of defense might endanger his health.

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Bicycling Returns to Favor

Wide World

Start of Relay Race Across Continent

Riders Leave New York on First Lap. Others Are on Way From Pacific Coast. About 1500 Cyclists Will Participate in Relays.

New Deal for Cyclists Sought on Highways

(Continued from Page 1)

States. The following season cycling became popular among winter residents at Palm Springs, Calif., and the tide of popularity which swept the country was reflected in an increase of the output to 410,000 for 1933, Mr. Van Cleef said. This year's output is estimated at 450,000.

Faster and lighter cycles, smoother and easier to operate are being developed and will be on the market soon, it was disclosed. Whereas the average bicycle weighs about 35 pounds, it was anticipated that a 25-pound cycle would be available soon as the result of the use of the new lightweight metal alloys.

The depression, turning people's thoughts to simpler, wholesome amusement, was a boon to the cycle industry, bringing it a "measure of activity which exceeded that prevailing for many years before," Mr. Van Cleef said in his address.

The meeting celebrated today as Bicycle Day at a Century of Progress exposition with a parade of several thousand bicyclists scheduled.

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

motor vehicle storage and parking establishments, shoe repair shops and advertising offices.

Agriculture

Double-Barreled Crack

"Cracking down" is not confined to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and the NRA. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has just given an excellent illustration of double-barreled "cracking down."

Mr. Edwin M. Dwyer, Massachusetts milk dealer, defied the federal milk code authorities, refused to abide by some of the rules on the grounds that his business is intrastate and thus exempt from federal jurisdiction. Promptly he was haled into court; the "cracking down" began.

Standing before Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the United States Court yesterday, he heard an injunction pronounced against him. He is not to sell any more milk or cream that has been in interstate commerce until the injunction is lifted. The AAA versus Dwyer was a victory for the Government. Appeals loom, but the agricultural authorities are determined to make this case a test of the Administration's power for all in New England to see.

But down cracked the AAA still harder. The officials in Washington were asked to execute a further reprisal against Mr. Dwyer by withholding his check for $4371 due him because of his action in reducing his hogs 25 per cent. It was claimed that if he could receive money from the AAA he could observe the AAA dairy code.

Mr. Dwyer is content to admit violating the federal code, but he is determined to force a showdown on the legality of the code itself.

Liquor

Drunkards' Responsibility

The Chief of Police of one of America's largest cities, Eugene C. Hultman of Boston, has flatly told the nation that drunkenness under repeal has increased.

In a statement for the Massachusetts Safety Council, Mr. Hultman declared that the menace of John Barleycorn at the automobile wheel and on "shanks' mare" has increased.

Behind the wheel the drunkard can no longer be arrested because he has an "alcoholic breath"; such a breath has been legalized by repeal. On the streets wabbly, incapacitated drunkards are greatly increased, the Commissioner said. He suggested a Drunkards' Mutual Protection Society, with the drunkard at the wheel and the drunkard on the street dedicated to take care of each other.

Said Commissioner Hultman:

"The drunken pedestrian is a new police problem. It would seem to me that the drunks should form a mutual protection society, and that drunks who attempt to drive a car should show particular care for their fellow drunks who are walking. Of course, the drunken pedestrian becomes a problem for the non-intoxicated driver and he is becoming an increasing problem not only to the police but to the general public who wish to drive their cars in a sober manner without being in continual danger of hitting a drunken pedestrian."

City Affairs

Pleasant Charity

A solemn convening of city department heads took place in Boston City Hall today, as business and baseball were combined. William G. O'Hare, appointed by Mayor Mansfield to supervise preparations for the charity game between the Red Sox and the Braves on Aug. 31, gave a sales talk. Immediate objective is the sale of 15,000 tickets ($1.50 for boxes and $1 for grandstand seats) among city employees. This is one time that city officials want all their employees, even the office boy, to spend the afternoon away from the office at the ball game. Last year $31,000 was taken in to cushion the impact of the winter on the unemployed. To get out the fans, the city fathers have declared a half-holiday.

Here and there in City Hall one hears grumblings that the employees are being dragooned into buying the tickets, that this is just another tax on the pay envelope under another name. But there are no complaints from the baseball fans. Judge Emil Fuchs, president of the Braves, and Phil Troy, secretary of the Red Sox, helped out with the pep talk.

Radio

"Profit Paradise"

Like other luxury businesses the radio set manufacturers have had hard sledding for several lean years, but with the return of buying power the prospects in the radio-set trade are looking brighter. Consequently a hopeful group of radio dealers will assemble today and tomorrow in the exhibition rooms on the fourth floor of the Hotel Statler to look over the latest radio-set lines. The general public is not admitted.

If better times were not an inducement for radio dealers to come, prizes aggregating $500 retail value will be awarded dealers attending the show. Furthermore each dealer has taken the "hit" from his respective line, will place it in a room with 100 others to be called the "Profit Paradise."

The trend of radio sets for the coming season is away from midgets to larger cabinets and "all wave" sets emphasizing short wave reception with better quality. That records are slowly gaining in popularity is also shown by the number of radio-phonograph combinations being offered. Since the addition of short wave circuits is going to make the new sets a "service man's holiday" many factory engineers will be on hand to discuss circuit details with dealers and their service men.

When a radio manufacturer lets his right hand know what his left is doing there will probably be a mechanical refrigerator in the left hand. Because the radio set buying season is very short many radio manufacturers have gone into refrigeration to carry them through their dull season. As a result quite a few manufacturers are offering refrigerators at the show which have brought in their wake a number of other electrical appliances also being offered.

Miscellaneous

Cowpunchers Not to Be Cowed

Cape Codders are a trifle annoyed today. News stories recently printed cast in question the capacity of Cape skippers to punch cows to be shipped by the ERA to this section. Mr. Bertram Tomlinson, ERA county agent on the Cape, came to the support of Cape dwellers as the forgotten cowpunchers of the Administration. Skipper or no skipper, the Cape inhabitant generally has a "bossy" in his backyard and he is "huffed" about the suggestion that trained cowpunchers will have to be shipped along with the visiting cows. Already 2000 heads of cattle crop the Cape greenery and gaze with bovine meditation at sea and sand.

* * *

Itinerant Turtle

A turtle, 500 pounds in weight, a centenarian and over in age is at the present up-ended in a freight car en route to the aquarium of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The day was when Boston played host to this antiquarian monster, for Mayor Mansfield received him from a crew back from the West Indies. But Boston was short in dwellings for turtles so long. So he was shipped to Woods Hole; now he is to be a guest of the Government in Washington.

One facetious commentator declared that the city had another overcommodious turtle in the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel.

Flight to Alaska Forecasts Changes In Army's Planes

Bigger Bombers, Capable of Longer Distances, to Be Developed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The successful massed flight of army aviators to Alaska will lead to important changes in American aerial defense plans.

This was indicated yesterday soon after the squadron of 10 planes, commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Arnold, landed at Bolling Field to complete 10,000 miles of flying and receive the warmest greetings of Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and high army officials.

Findings of the air armada will be compiled immediately and submitted to Mr. Dern, who assured Colonel Arnold that he intended to make every effort to place the army air corps in the front rank among world powers.

Colonel Arnold expressed himself as extremely gratified with the performance of the new Martin bombers and with the way in which the threefold purposes of the Alaskan flight were accomplished.

"We have proved," he said, "that it is possible to take tactical units of the air corps to Alaska quickly and bring them back successfully."

The results of the Long expedition to the North, begun a month ago, will have an important bearing on the construction of much bigger bombers, capable of longer flight. Agreements already have been made with the Glenn L. Martin Company and the Boeing Aircraft Company for secret developments of these new giant craft. Part of this cost is being borne by the Government.

"When we left Washington a month ago," Colonel Arnold said, "we had three things to do. First, we were to make a good will tour of Canada which we carried out 100 per cent satisfactorily; second, we were to see whether it was possible to take a tactical unit to Alaska and return and whether the Martin bombers could be landed successfully at any and all airports. Third, we had a photographic commission.

"In carrying out the latter we made an aerial mosaic of an area 400 miles long and 50 miles wide, which I might add is a lot of square miles. This was done in three days, the only three days in which photographic work was possible."

This mapping and survey work will form the basis for future defense and will be closely linked with the development of new-type planes. It is likely that it will play a part in the formulation of Secretary Dern's new airplane procurement program, which is now being shaped for submission to Congress next January.

Early New England Emerges From Attic At Farm Folk Social

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 21—Early New England walked again recently as 1500 New Hampshire farm folk gathered in their attic-found costumes for final programs of the four-day Farm Week at the University of New Hampshire here, which attracted some 4500 persons.

A song festival in the closely packed university gymnasium came as a climax to the four days of farm study and fun-making. A singing school, under the baton of Mr. Walter King of Deerfield, 84-year-old singing master, brought back most of the songs of the old days and a good share of the old costumes.

A quilting bee with square dances on the side, an old-fashioned wedding with the "bride" dressed in a precious 150-year-old garment, first worn in England at a court presentation, and an outdoor pageant were other features.

Farm folks responded to the call for old-fashioned costumes with bustles, basque waists, polonaises, old-fashioned bonnet with the red ribbon on it and leg of mutton sleeves. There were boned collars, ruffles, pantalettes, petticoats, yards of them, beaver hats, swallowtails, turned up collars and flowing ties. Attics and trunks which had lain untouched since the Civil War were rummaged and made to give up their treasures that they might be shown on parade.

Boston Snapshots

And Now Comes Cleopatra—Cecil Blount DeMille, leading exponent of the spectacular in moving pictures, flew in and out of town yesterday in the course of an air tour of the country. At each stop on his tour he is talking to interested groups on the economics of the motion picture industry. Here in Boston, he spoke at the City Club.

Many people blame the movies for the present-day crime wave in America, he said, but these very same movies are shown in England and France where no such crime wave is in evidence. He believes that, like newspapers and current literature, films merely picture conditions which already exist—they cannot bring such conditions about. Whatever Americans concentrate their interest upon, is reflected in print and on the screen.

Mr. DeMille has always found that incidents of Biblical history appeal to the interest of the largest number of people—both regular movie theater patrons and others. His most elaborate productions have been based on such incidents.

* * *

In the Ritz-Carlton Hotel after this talk, he told us that speaking in public was one thing that does seem hard work to him. It is nothing to marshal hosts of slaves, elephants and what not, in front of the staring eyes of movie cameras—but to face an after-lunch audience is a very different matter.

Dismissing the thought from his mind he turned to the more pleasant subject of reminiscences.

"It was right here on a Beacon Hill doorstep, at Christmas time in 1899, that I asked Constance Adams to be my wife," he said. "It doesn't seem so long ago, either. I was playing in a Charles Frohmann production, 'Hearts Are Trumps,' I remember. It was two years before we were married, though."

* * *

It was in 1913 that Mr. DeMille gave up his work as a playwright, actor and theatrical producer and devoted himself to the movies. He recognized the possibilities of the screen for reproducing spectacles of a size impossible on the legitimate stage—and he has followed up this advantage in all his work. The list of his productions includes many of the most famous screen spectacles, such as "The Ten Commandments," "The Volga Boatman," "Feet of Clay" and "The King of Kings." The latter is the one with which he is most satisfied, he says. "The Sign of the Cross" is another which has proved to be remarkably successful financially. It has already earned more than $3,000,000, according to Mr. DeMille.

"It seems to me to be much better business to make a picture that costs a million and earns three million than it is to make several smaller pictures with smaller profits," he explains.

* * *

"I never get tired of working on new pictures," went on the producer. "There is always a chance to do something better. Technical facilities are improving every day. The one thing that I want to see developed is a successful three-dimensional process—a real stereoscopic effect. It would make all the difference in the world to my pictures. I would rather have it than color. I have spent a great deal of money already in experiments in this direction but have not yet been able to find any really satisfactory process."

* * *

"Cleopatra," his newest picture, which is to be shown in a local theater very shortly, is Mr. DeMille's sixtieth production.

His brother, William Churchill DeMille, he said, is now working on a screen version of the opera "Carmen," in New York.

Mr. DeMille left Boston last night for Philadelphia—near the scene of his school days, which were spent at Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Penna.

Films and Olive Branches — In its new office in the World Peace Foundation building at 40 Mount Vernon Street the International Educational Pictures group is experiencing a satisfactory growth in public interest in its service.

Those interested in the promotion of peace through international understanding are realizing that the many films showing national manners, customs and interests—which can be booked through this office—may do more than many lectures and books to mold public opinion. Hundreds of copies of the catalogue issued by the group have just been distributed to World Peace Foundation members.

A representative of International Educational Pictures has also been appointed this month in New York—with an office at 8 West Fortieth Street, in the building occupied by the World Peace Foundation, the Foreign Policy Association and the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library.

Arrangements have been made to include some of the films in programs of commercial movie houses—and to post special advertising cards in schools, colleges and meeting places of other interested groups.

* * *

Robin Hood Is Worsted—Robin Hood—early proponent of the tenet of "soaking the rich" for benefit of the poor—was soaked himself in Lexington—home of liberty—the other day. For the second annual pageant the skating rink on Lexington Playground resembled in some measure, a brook in Sherwood Forest. Beside it Robin Hood and Little John plied their staves with right good will—advancing slowly upon a bridge erected for the occasion.

As parents and friends pressed toward the shores to get a better view of the swinging quarterstaves, one of the latter struck home with more than its intended effect—and Robin Hood landed in spectacular style in the shallow water.

Kentucky on Budget

Under a reorganization act of the Kentucky Legislature, no agency of the State Government can spend more money than the department of finance and budgetary control allows it.

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Tangled Network of Pacts For World Security Would Fasten Lid on Status Quo

(Continued from Page 1)

nation would be excluded. In regard to the most important part of the scheme, it was intimated that Germany was free to come in with the Baltic States, Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia and France. At first these protests were feeble and seemed to be pure matter of form. If Germany did not surrender its rights, then the fault would not fall upon France or Russia, and the coalition against Germany would exist. If Germany, afraid of being blamed, did make the sacrifice, then it would be a mere hostage in the combination, and the purpose of the pact would be attained. Whatever decision Germany took, it would be impaled on one of the horns of the dilemma.

Two Raise Opposition

To these astute calculations, both Great Britain and Italy were opposed. They expressed themselves definitely against regional treaties of a military character, which call for mutual aid, and automatically involve a number of countries in war in the event of a breach of the understanding. These were not mere non-aggression pacts—they were pacts of mutual assistance, to which neither Great Britain nor Italy could be a party.

In the third stage, Great Britain—and with it Italy—took a different attitude. It would appear that nothing could stop an arrangement which would chain together the neighbors of Germany, which would in their turn be chained, through Czechoslovakia, to the Little Entente, which would likewise be chained, through Roumania and Yugoslavia, to the Balkanic Entente, which extends to Turkey. Therefore the wisest course was to endeavor to change its character.

It will be remembered that this is precisely what happened in the case of the Pact of Paris—the Kellogg-Briand Pact—for the outlawing of war. The original proposal was simply to link up France and the United States. France would thus have acquired a formidable ally. But it was rightly replied that what was good for France and for the United States was good for the rest of the world, and eventually practically every nation was a signatory of the Paris Pact.

Reciprocity for Germany

The British, while abandoning their opposition to the Franco-Russian scheme, suggested that it should be worked out in such a way as to make it possible for the potential adversaries to enter. This means, whether it is specified or not, that Germany for example, shall be placed on an equal footing. It cannot, in logic or in justice, be deprived of the methods of defense which its neighbors possess. There must be reciprocity. One-sided security is inadmissible. Hence Germany must be allowed to rearm, sooner or later, to the level of France and Russia. It has not only the right to protect itself against a conceivable attack, exactly as France and Russia have that right, but it has obligations to go to the assistance of a neighboring nation which is attacked, or else the phrase "mutual assistance" is meaningless.

This would imply that Germany's plea for equality must be granted, and for such a price Germany might enter the consortium. It would also imply that Germany would return without humiliation, since it had won its point, to the Disarmament Conference and to the League of Nations. It would imply the possibility of a genuine agreement on the limitation and reduction of arms, which could not be obtained while the way was blocked by the demand for security on one side and the demand for parity on the other side.

The fourth stage is that in which fresh difficulties became apparent. In the first place, Poland was not prepared to throw away lightly its present system of security. Russia has agreed not to attack Poland and vice-versa. Why should Poland now agree to attack Russia in certain eventualities which the Mutual Assistance Pact might produce? Poland has come to terms with Germany for at least 10 years. Why should Poland pledge itself to attack Germany in certain eventualities under the Mutual Assistance Pact? This is an exceptionally grave stumbling-block, because if we assume that Poland must range itself with Russia some day against Germany, then Russian troops, which may be Bolsevik missionaries, might have to traverse Polish territory. How could Poland consent to that?

Mixed

Then, again, there is already the Western Locarno Pact which protects French frontiers. Great Britain and Italy would go to the assistance of France if it were attacked; but they would likewise go to the assistance of Germany were it attacked. Now if France had a military arrangement with Russia, and went to the assistance of Russia, and in doing so was obliged to attack Germany, would not the Western Locarno Pact oblige Great Britain to go to the assistance of Germany? There is here, it will be seen, a terrible tangle. France is involving itself, and involving others, in engagements that may have the most unexpected results.

Let us take three hypotheses which appall critical Frenchmen. The first is that Germany attacks France. Russia must help France. But how can France count on Russian help, after its previous experience? And today the question is complicated by the attitude of Poland.

The second hypotheses is that Germany attacks Russia. In that case France makes common cause with Communism, and possibly puts itself in the wrong with Italy and Great Britain.

The third hypothesis is still more deplorable. Let us suppose that Russia attacks Germany. In that case it is certain that, under the Western Locarno Pact, France must defend Germany. Germany and France become comrades-in-arms.

No wonder that there is scepticism! No wonder that, mingled with a justifiable apprehension of these entanglements, there is a justifiable sense of the absurdity of pacts which can lead to such international confusion!

Marblehead Opposes Claim of Sutcliffe To Beach Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 21—Summer colonists of the Naugus Head section of this town are directing their interest to the Boston Land Court, where hearings were opened "in the case of Edward Sutcliffe of Boston and Marblehead" who seeks to register and confirm old deeds to a large section of waterfront property. The case is opposed by 49 summer residents who claim their properties will be affected and by Town Counsel Raymond Trefry.

The town became involved in the contest, which promises to be one of the most interesting legal battles at the Land Court in years, when it became known it was the intent of Mr. Sutcliffe, as set forth in the published citation of the Land Court, to register and confirm title to Naugus Avenue, a road which town officials say has been open to travel for the past 30 years, and in which are located town water mains and fire hydrants as well as poles and wires of the Marblehead Municipal Light Company.

According to the claims of summer colonists Mr. John W. Gauss of Salem would be separated from the home he built 12 years ago, while a section of land occupied by Mr. Edward Facey would also be affected, by a decision in favor of Mr. Sutcliffe. The home of Mr. Edward E. Burns of Malden would be cut in two by the line which residents say Mr Sutcliffe alleges to represent the boundary line of his claim. The remaining 46 colonists who are contesting are owners of beach rights.

A beach reservation which colonists claim was deeded to them as a common holding by the original owner, and Naugus Avenue, which connects all the homes in the district with the ocean, are said to be included in the Sutcliffe claim.

Early Indian Canoe Found at Bottom Of Mirror Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEFIELD, N. H. Aug. 21—Embedded in the sand at the bottom of Mirror Lake in this town, evidence has been discovered that the peaceful waters were once near the abode of one of the several tribes of Indians, in the finding of a well-preserved cedar dugout, believed to have been a war canoe used by one of the tribes that formerly roamed through the valley region leading to the White Mountains.

The dugout, in a fine state of preservation, is believed by the finders, Mr. Carl Seymour of this town and Dr. Bernard French of Baltimore, to be a relic from the early Indian days, and of such dimensions as to indicate it must be at least 150 years old. Forestry officials are of the opinion that it must have been hewed from native cedar, of which the North Country once abounded, and of a size to indicate that it is more than a century old, from the fact that trees of that size have not been discovered in northern New Hampshire for more than 100 years.

This is the second relic of its kind to be discovered in the inland waters of the State within the past few years, a similar dugout having been taken from the bottom of Lake Massasecum in Bradford about a year ago.

President of Uruguay Official Guest of Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 21 (By U. P.)—President Terra, of Uruguay, stepped ashore here Aug. 18, the first chief executive of that Republic to be the official guest of the Brazilian Government.

Accompanied by Senora Terra, their four sons and Uruguayan government and military officials, the party was conducted through flag-bedecked streets to Cattete Palace to call on President Vargas, host to the visitors.

Mirror of Gardening Skill

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Garden of W. R. Coe, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Gardeners Meet to Discuss Ways of Beautifying Estates

Garden City Plays Host to Nation's Leaders in Floriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 21—Head gardeners from the large estates in various parts of the country are converging here for their twenty-fourth annual convention, under the auspices of the National Association of Gardeners.

Mr. Alexander Michie, one of the earliest organizers who has watched the group grow from a few scattered members to a well-organized association of professionally trained gardeners maintaining eighteen local branches in addition to the central office in New York, opened the session today as chairman of the western Long Island branch which is acting as host to the visitors.

Estates Represented

The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. C. A. Larson, commissioner of parks and recreation in Garden City. This was followed by an address by Representative Robert L. Bacon, who spoke on the general trend of gardening and, specifically, of what has been done on his estate at Westbury, L. I.

"The Relation of the Farm Bureau to the Gardener" was discussed by Mr. Earl A. Flansburgh of the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University.

Among the famous estates which are represented at the convention by their gardeners and superintendents is that of Mrs. Harold I. Pratt at Glen Cove, L. I.; that of Mrs. Robert Woods, wife of the former United States Ambassador to the Argentine, whose home is in Washington, D. C.; that of Henry Morgan Tilford at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; H. M. Straus at Red Bank, N. J.; P. A. B. Wagner at Elkins Park, Penna.; Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, Beverly Farms, Mass.; Mrs. T. Douglas Robinson, cousin of President Roosevelt, Mohawk, N. Y.; Henry C. Frick, estate, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Pierre S. Dupont, Kennett Square, Penna.

Among the delegates to the convention will be Mr. James Duthie, gardener at the Edward Mitchell Townsend estate at Oyster Bay, who will act as toastmaster in the absence of Mr. Frederick Sparks, president of the association, who is in England; also Mr George H. Gillies, gardener from the Marshall Field estate at Huntington L. I., and others from some of the most magnificent estates in the United States.

To Visit Estates

High lights of the program include addresses by Judge Leone D. Howell of Mineola, L. I.; Mrs. Samuel Seabury; Maj. Gilmore D. Clarke, consulting landscape architect of New York; Dr. E. D. Merrill, director of the New York Botanical Garden.

Mrs. Jonathan Buckley of Ridgefield, Conn., president of the Garden Clubs of America, is the guest of honor.

Another feature of the meeting will be visits to the Marshall Field estate, and to the W. R. Coe estate at Oyster Bay on Wednesday afternoon.

Simultaneous with the meeting of the association, it was revealed here that gardeners have recently gone into a study of their art on a more highly professional basis than heretofore.

Gives Basic Course

"The course in gardening at the New York Botanical Garden is now in its third year," Dr. Merrill says. "About 100 gardeners are enrolled. Those taking the course come from Long Island, Westchester County, Connecticut and New Jersey. We have one member who comes down from Albany twice a week to attend the sessions. The purpose of the course has been to teach the basic, underlying natural science of gardening and the result is that the amateur, however talented, is disappearing and better gardeners are coming to the front."

Dr. Merrill plans to inform the convention audience how the New York Botanical Garden assists the individual gardener and the estate owner through its general services in gardening and horticulture.

Tells of Peace Garden

On Wednesday morning a past presidents' breakfast will be held, then a business session at which officers will be elected. The annual banquet is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

A new impetus is being given to the International Peace Garden on the border between North Dakota and Canada, which was first launched five years ago by this group to establish a symbol of friendliness in a prominent place on the highway that will eventually lead to the Panama Canal, it was reported at the convention today. Fifteen hundred acres of this tract are in North Dakota and a like area in Canada. The movement is winning the hearty support of the State Government of North Dakota and the Government of Manitoba. Mr. Donald J. Crighton, a trustee of the association, has spent several months in working on the project.

The final day of the convention will be devoted to unfinished business, the passing of resolutions, a visit to Jones Beach, and an evening of sociability.

Flower Expert

Dr. E. Drew Merrill
Director of N. Y. Botanical Garden

Chileans Cheer As Recoleta Dam Engulfs Village

Water to Help Farmers in Semi-Arid Area to Grow Melons

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 21 (By U. P.)—Excited Chilean workmen cheered Sunday as the Minister of Production, Señor Matias Silva, presided at ceremonies celebrating the completion of the Recoleta Dam, the largest in South America. A whole town, 250 years old, the ancient colonial settlement of Recoleta, slowly sank beneath the inrushing waters until the old parish church was deep in the giant new lake.

The Recoleta Dam will give life to a rich farming region which heretofore has suffered the vagaries of scanty and irregular rainfall. From its fields large shipments of honeydew melon are sent to the United States.

A wall of rock and concrete, 61 meters high, stretches across the gorge which is 817 meters wide. At its base, the dam is 250 meters wide. During the construction the spillway was hewn out of natural rock, making necessary the excavation of 220,000 tons of rocks. Behind the dam now extends an artificial lake containing 115,000,000 cubic meters of water.

Bulgaria Imposes 10-Hour Store Day In Larger Towns

Government Acts to Protect Leisurely Proprietors From Energetic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—Reduction of the length of the business day in Sofia and the larger towns in Bulgaria to 10 hours is being enforced by the Government.

From now on, work is not to begin before 7 in the morning and must end by 8 in the evening with a three-hours rest at noon.

In the past the Bulgarians, noted for their industry and frugality, opened their stores, bakeries, barber shops, and other places of business almost as soon as it was light and worked on until long after dark, without closing up at noon.

The merchants and their helpers literally lived in their stores. The apprentices and journeymen and even the "maistors" had practically no other interest but their work, except on Sundays and holidays.

But with western ideas penetrating more and more into Bulgaria, the youth have acquired a desire to play, to be free and to have hours of their own. But then the leisure-loving store keepers found they were at the mercy of those who wanted to work all the time.

In view of this, the dictatorial Government took matters into its own hands, and told the people they simply had to work less. So now, from 1 o'clock until 4, no one can buy or sell.

Spaniard Plans Treasure Hunt For Millions in Sunken Gold

Galleons Were Fired to Prevent British From Taking Rich Prize in 1702—And There It Lies Awaiting Somebody to Bring It Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Treasure-trove said to be lying sunk in the wreckage of 10 Spanish galleons near Vigo is shortly to be the objective of the eighth attempt to recover gold estimated to be worth £27,493,609.

Don Manuel Moxo, army engineer, has obtained permission to explore the "ria" of Vigo for the fabulous riches believed to be lying there since September, 1702.

According to the "Gaceta" of those days, the fleet of galleons which left America flying the flag of Philip V was "the richest which ever sailed from the Indies since their discovery and conquest." It was escorted by 23 French ships and the Spanish admiral's intention was to enter the Bay of Cadiz. But the English fleet had laid siege to that port. The Spanish fleet accordingly entered Vigo.

While the galleons were engaged in the discharge of their cargo, an Anglo-Dutch fleet of 150 ships attacked the French escort and destroyed it. The Spaniards decided to set fire to the galleons rather than allow the gold to fall into the hands of the enemy. Some of these were, however, captured by the English. Others were sunk.

According to old records, 13 out of 19 galleons were prevented from falling into the hands of the English by sinking the ships in the bay.

In 1720, a Swede attempted salvage but succeeded only in recovering a few gold and silver coins. A Spaniard brought up a few cannons 12 years later and Goubert, a Frenchman, applied himself to the task of excavation for 10 strenuous years. He actually managed to bring "Tojo" ashore but found only cannons and cannonballs in her holds. In 1766 an Englishman named Evans brought up boxes with coins, and another, Dickson, succeeded in bringing up a small brig which contained silver table services. Frenchmen and Italians have since renewed these attempts with poor success.

Now Señor Moxo is to organize a syndicate with a capital of $270,000. By means of a huge iron tank or box, he believes it possible to arrange to scrutinize the contents of each galleon, none of which lies at a depth exceeding 80 feet, it is believed. Twenty per cent of the gold and valuables recovered will constitute the payment to the State for allowing him to operate.

Auto Theft Laws Reviewed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—It is a more serious offense in 18 states to steal a horse than to steal an automobile, while in 18 other states the penalty is the same, and only in 12 states does the automobile thief risk greater punishment than the horse thief. This is reported by the National Association of Finance Companies here.

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United States Tennis Doubles Championship—Major League Baseball—Chess

Doubles Play Starts on Turf At Philadelphia

Lott and Stoefen, Defending Champions, Make Only a Fair Showing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21—Championship lawn tennis returned to the Germantown Cricket Club, scene of many glorious battles, for the first time in seven years yesterday. Star performers of the United States, as well as visitors from England, South Africa, and Czechoslovakia, engaged in the matches for the United States tennis doubles championship.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, the winners last year, when the tourney was played at Longwood, made only a fair showing against a pair of Trenton (N. J.) players, Frederick Kuser and E. Harman Whitehead, as first Lott and later Stoefen slipped into errors. Whitehead, with the advantage of the coaching of Mercer Beasley, made a good stand against the champions, but the latter finally came through in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Menzel and Kirby

Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia paired with Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa in their first appearance in an American championship. They started weakly and a local pair, Dr. Herbert Fischer and Ralph M. DeMott, ran up a lead of 5—3. Then the internationalists hit their stride and, running first nine and then eight straight games, took the match at 7—5, 6—1, 6—0.

Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde of England, the other overseas seeded pair, scored an easy straight set victory over S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d of Harvard and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams College, without undue exertion, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

One of the strong American teams, Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliffe Jr., was compelled to default, as the little Atlantan was still below form, and decided to wait for the singles championship.

But the balance of the seeded list came through, though R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin dropped a set to a pair of Beasley pupils, Norcross S. Tilney and William T. Tilden 3d of Princeton, winning at 6—4, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, former champions and winners over Lott and Stoefen at Newport, took matters easy also in defeating C. Alphonse Smith and John Wheatley, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Young Clothier Plays

A new combination of interest, Martyn Buxby and William J. Clothier Jr., son of the former champion, won their début match. Clothier will also compete with his father in the father and son doubles. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship—First Round

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Frederick Kuser and E. Harman Whitehead, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Arthur Hendrix and Burtz Boulware defeated Bert Pfingst and Herman Dornheim, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Dr. Carl H. Fischer and William Lingelbach won from Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. by default.

Lindley Tiers and Amos R. Eno Jr. won from Arnold W. Jones and J. Laurens Van Alen by default.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated William T. Tilden 3d and Norcross S. Tilney, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Lieut. James W. Farrin and Raymond B. Bidwell defeated Ramsey Potts Jr. and Ernest Sutter, 2—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge won from Wilbur Hess and Daniel Barr by default.

Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, and Robert J. Kelleher, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated C. Alphonso Smith and John Wheatley, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball and J. Gilbert Hall, defeated Watson M. Washburn and Edward W. Feibleman, 5—7, 6—0, 8—6, 6—3.

Henry J. Prusoff and Wilmer M. Hines defeated Harold Lane and John Custer, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

Martyn Buxby and William J. Clothier Jr. defeated Bernard Freidman and George Dunn, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

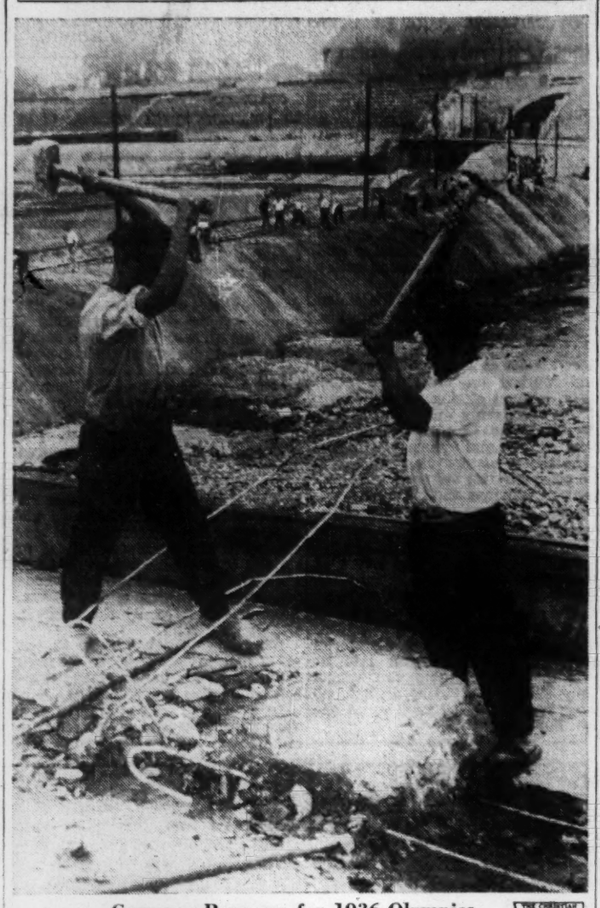
Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. defeated Samuel P. Gilpin and Neil W. Sullivan, 6—1, 6—4, 10—8.

Armand L. Bruneau and William Reese defeated Thomas McGlinn and A. Willing Patterson, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3.

Robert L. Bryan and John McDiarmid defeated Paul Lawall and W. M. Stilwell Jr., 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Roderich Menzel and Vernon G. Kirby defeated Dr. Herbert Fischer and Ralph M. DeMott, 7—5, 6—1, 6—0.

Reconstructing Grünewald Stadium



Germany Prepares for 1936 Olympics

In the German governmental employment scheme, the old Grünewald Stadium near Berlin is to be reconstructed. Built in 1912 for the Olympic Games in 1916, it is not large enough for the games of 1936. When the work of reconstruction is finished, accommodation will be provided for 100,000 spectators. This picture is taken from the side of the former swimming pool. The embankment running from the former main stand across the old football ground marks the west curve of the new stadium, which, compared with the old one, lies longways rather more to the east.

Karel Kozeluh And Wood Reach Quarterfinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Quarterfinals in the United States professional tennis championship singles were reached here yesterday by Karel B. Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, former world champion, and Charles M. Wood of Bernardsville, N. J., at the South Shore Country Club. Some of the scheduled matches were not played. Several doubles matches are on today's card.

Kozeluh, who is the pro at the local club, defeated Thomas Frydell of Arlington, Va., in a second-round encounter. The score was 6—0, 6—1, 6—0. Wood defeated James J. Mitchell of Richmond, Va., 6—6, 6—2 6—3.

A real struggle developed in the day's other match, Jack Castle of Buffalo, N. Y., triumphing over Edwin Faulkner of Philadelphia, 6—1 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Frydell was no match for Kozeluh, the latter winning 11 games straight. He missed four points to give Frydell a game, and then cleaned up those remaining in short order, the contest lasting only 29 minutes. Wood defeated Mitchell by forcing the net, though he was frequently passed. He cut Mitchell's deep shots off to the side for placements.

In the day's best struggle, Faulkner, tall Philadelphian, had his small opponent, Castle, on the run for a while before losing. He captured the second set and had the third within his grasp, 5—1, and set point. Here Castle changed his attack and fired cross-court shots to the lines until he won six straight games for the set. Faulkner had set point in most of these games, but Castle would not give. The summary:

United States Professional Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—First Round

Jack Castle, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Edwin Faulkner, Philadelphia, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round

Karel B. Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, defeated Thomas Frydell, Arlington, Va., 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Charles M. Wood, Bernardsville, N. J., defeated James J. Mitchell, Richmond, Va., 8—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Jacobs-Ryan Team Advances 6—0, 6—1 At Germantown C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21—The women took their turn this morning in the United States doubles carnival, when a special invitation doubles was staged, with the prominent players in the national mixed doubles the leading performers.

Several shifts from the arrangement of teams in the nationals were made. Helen H. Jacobs paired with Elizabeth M. Ryan, Betty M. Nuthall with Muriel Thomas and Katherine E. Stammers with Freda James. Other seeded pairs retaining their combinations were Carolin A. Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus and Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn. Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach made one of her rare appearances, teaming with Mrs. Sidney B. B. Wood Jr.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Ryan led the procession of winners, defeating a local pair, Carolie Peale and Lenore Adelman, 6—0, 6—1, with the other American stars following in order, with straight-set victories.

The reorganized British teams had harder battles, but first Miss Stammers and Miss James scored over the strong Philadelphia Sears Cup pair, Cecile Bowes and Esther Daly, 6—2, 6—1, and then Miss Nuthall and Miss Thomas defeated Anne C. Parry and Olga Kallos, 6—3, 6—0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	81	56	.618
Rochester	78	55	.586
Toronto	74	59	.556
Albany	66	64	.508
Buffalo	66	66	.500
Montreal	65	67	.492
Syracuse	50	79	.388
Baltimore	44	84	.344

Results Aug. 20

Toronto 4, Syracuse 3.
Toronto 5, Syracuse 2.
Rochester 5, Newark 4.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 0.
Albany 7, Buffalo 3.

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England Has Uphill Fight In Final Test

Australia Scores 701 Runs Before Dismissal—Home Team 611 Behind

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Aug. 21—England will resume her uphill fight in the fifth and final test cricket match with Australia today, 611 runs behind but with all wickets intact.

The tourists were not disposed of yesterday until they had amassed 701 runs, only 28 short of the all-time test record. Undismayed, England set about a reply and within the hour of play remaining Herbert Sutcliffe and C. F. Walters had posted 90 runs on the board without losing a wicket.

It rained for a brief period before the match was resumed, but the wicket at The Oval, the condition of which was largely responsible for Australia's amazing scoring, was well guarded and was not affected. Late in the day it appeared to be wearing slightly, however.

Ponsford Hits Own Wicket

Australia went back to the wickets at the resumption with 475 runs for the loss of two. The third went early when Stanley McCabe was bowled, but W. H. Ponsford, who with Don Bradman on Saturday set a new test partnership record of 451 runs, remained until he had compiled an individual score of 266. Then he hit his own wicket swinging away from a fast bumper.

Once Ponsford had been disposed of the English had little trouble, though Capt. W. M. Woodfull as usual was stubborn. W. A. Oldfield was still unbeaten with 42 runs at the close of the innings.

Woodfull scored 49 runs, but the brunt of the Australian defense was broken when Ponsford went. At his dismissal the board showed Australia had 574 runs for four wickets. The last six went for about 20 runs apiece.

William Bowes, the towering Yorkshire fast bowler, was going great guns. He took three wickets in four overs at one period.

Crowd of 28,000

A crowd of 28,000 persons left the grounds in the evening with some hope that England may equal the Antipodeans' first-innings tally, big as it is. Sutcliffe and Walters gave a most vigorous exhibition, putting 33 runs on the board within 20 minutes, 30 of them from Walters.

There is no time limit in the match in view of the fact it must decide the season's rubber. Australia won the first test, England the second, and the third and fourth encounters were drawn.

Capt. R. E. S. Wyatt of the English team was not downhearted at the huge Australian total. "There is no reason why we should not get as good a score," he said.

The score:

First Innings

Australia

Brown, b Clark	10
Ponsford, b Allen	266
Bradman, c Ames, b Bowes	244
McCabe, b Allen	10
Woodfull, b Bowes	49
Kippax, lbw, b Bowes	28
Chipperfield, b Bowes	3
Oldfield, not out	42
Grimmett, c Ames, b Allen	7
Ebeling, b Allen	2
O'Reilly, b Clark	7
Extras	33
Total	701

Fall of wickets: 1—21, 2—472, 3—488, 4—574, 5—626, 6—631, 7—638, 8—676, 9—682.

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Bowes	38	2	164	4
Allen	34	5	170	4
Clark	37.2	4	110	2
Hammond	12	0	53	0
Verity	43	7	123	0
Wyatt	4	0	28	0
Leyland	3	0	20	0

England

Walters, not out	59
Sutcliffe, not out	31
Total (for no wickets)	90

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Ebeling	7	0	34	0
McCabe	3	0	11	0
Grimmett	15	2	23	0
O'Reilly	12	4	2	0

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	69	54	.561
Columbus	67	58	.536
Indianapolis	65	57	.533
Louisville	65	59	.524
Milwaukee	63	61	.508
Toledo	60	66	.476
St. Paul	55	69	.444
Kansas City	52	72	.419

Results Aug. 20

Toledo 5, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 10, Columbus 9.
Other games postponed.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Rabbit Maranville Welcome Committee has received word that the "Rabbit" will be able to return to Boston, arriving here on the morning of Sept. 2. The committee has arranged to meet the popular veteran and escort him to Braves Field, where the fans of New England will have the opportunity to witness a double-header between the Braves and Phillies and commemorate the return of one of the greatest little baseball players this city has ever known. Gov. Joseph B. Ely has consented to act as honorary chairman, representing the State; Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, as chairman representing the city, and former Gov. Frank G Allen as chairman of the general committee.

* * *

Dave Hackney, Vesper Club of Lowell golf professional, invaded the Laconia (N. H.) Country Club yesterday and tied the home club pro, Albert R. Guay, with a score of 142, two under par, for 36 holes, in the New Hampshire pro-amateur open golf championship. Guay led the first 18 with a 70 to Hackney's 74, but on the second round Guay was even par, 72, and Hackney burned the course with a 68. They shared the first money of $225 and will playoff for the medal Sept. 2. R. H. Heneage of Hanover and F. A. Richardson of the Kingwood Club, tied for first amateur prize with 153 each.

* * *

Boston Redskins, local entry in the National Professional Football League, bring early football news by announcing that 30 candidates will report to "Lone Star" Dietz, Thursday. The Redskins will train at the Rosebud Gardens in Wayland. An intensive program has been arranged because less than a month remains to open the season.

* * *

Opportunity to view a baseball game under floodlights will be presented at Braves Field tonight when the Roslindale team of the Boston Park League plays an exhibition with the Pittsburgh Hoboes, to begin at 5:45 o'clock and a second game, between the Rosebud Allstars and the House of David nines, begins at 8:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Duxbury Yacht Club crew of Capt. Peggy Farnsworth, Ann Peterson and Barbara Glidden won the women's South Shore championship in the final sailing races at Hingham yesterday. Duxbury beat Hingham by a narrow margin after trailing four points at the start yesterday. The final standing shows Duxbury in the lead with 11½ points; Hingham second, with 10½; Cohasset third, with 10¼, and Pilgrim fourth, with 8. Hingham O boats were used in the races. The Duxbury crew's victory yesterday gave them the right to enter the United States championships at Rye, N. Y., Sept. 5.

* * *

Jimmy Dykes brings his Chicago White Sox to Boston tomorrow to open a four-game series with the Red Sox. Single contests are scheduled for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The White Sox are in last place, but actually they are stronger right now than their standing shows. Dykes is looking ahead to next season and has a number of promising youngsters in his regular lineup. The Red Sox are battling for third place. Incidentally, Boston's chief rival for third-place honors is Cleveland, a club that will be at Fenway Park for a four-game series beginning Sunday.

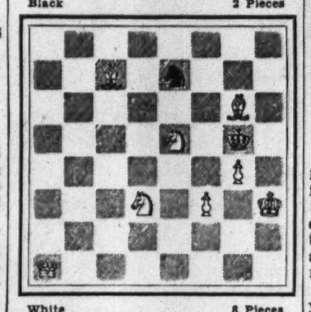
Our restaurant advertisers appreciate having you identify yourself as a reader of The Christian Science Monitor when you patronize them.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1645

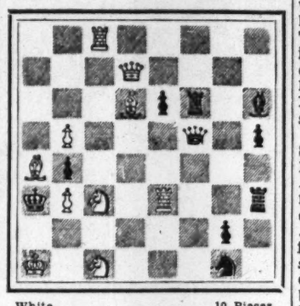
First Publication
By George B. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn.
Black 2 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
A good key and pretty mates!

Problem No. 1646

By K. A. L. Kubbel
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Best three-mover, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1934)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1643. Q-Kt4
No. 1644. 1. B-B2 threat
2. P-K5ch
1. ——— P-B6
2. Q-R
1. ——— Kt-K6
2. K-B7
1. ——— QxPch
2. BxQch
1. Q-QB6, Q6, or K6
2. QxQRch

End-Game No. 213. Black wins: 1 B-B6 (Black), R-B4; 2 B-Q7ch, K-Q3; 3 B-K8ch, K-K3; 4 R-Q7.

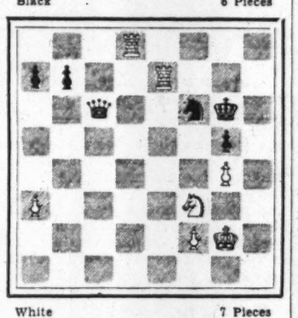
Problem No. 1638. Revised solution: 1 B-B, (threat) K-B7; 2 K-Kt7. 1 . . . Kt-B3; 2 QxRP. 1 . . . R-B3; 2 K-K5. 1 . . . R-Q3; 2 QxR. 1 . . . PxP; 2 Kt-Q3!! This last variation is the prettiest and most difficult in the solution.

End-Games

In the position below, White with two rooks for the queen has no immediate prospects of winning, save for a combination which reduces forces to a point where White has a won ending. This ending was won by C. A. L. Bull of Durban, S. Af., and was submitted by H. Fairbridge, honorable secretary of the Durban Chess Club, and chess editor of the Natal Advertiser.

End-Game No. 214

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and win

A former world's champion lost to the present world's champion in the Alekhine-Lasker game at Zurich. Lasker refused to exchange queens in the early mid-game, with the result that Alekhine soon had a winning attack in which his Q was all-important.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Lasker Black	Alekhine White	Lasker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-B5	Q-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 KKtxP	Kt-K4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 B-Kt3	BxKt(b)
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	17 KtxB	Q-Kt3(c)
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	18 Q-Q6!	QKt-Q2(d)
6 P-K3	Castles	19 KR-Q	QR-Q
7 R-B	P-B3	20 Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
8 B-Q3	PxP	21 Q-Kt5	K-R
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4	22 Kt-Q6	K-Kt2
10 BxB	QxB	23 P-K4	Kt-KKt!
11 Kt-K4	KKt-B3	24 R-Q3	P-B3(e)
12 Kt-Kt3	P-K4(a)	25 Kt-B5ch	K-R
13 Castles	PxP	26 QxKtP!	Resigns

(a) 12 . . . Q-Kt5ch, and the exchange of queens, was tried several times in the Alekhine-Capablanca match with drawish results. In a similar position vs. Euwe, in the same tournament, Lasker tried P-B4. The correctness of the text depends on whether or not White is enabled to occupy his KB5 with enduring advantage.

(b) Unless Black intends to exchange queens, this move is inferior to 16 . . . P-KKt3, and if 17 Kt-Kt3, Q-K2, with a game to be played.

(c) A blunder, which White soon demonstrates. 17 . . . QxQ or Q-Q6 is indicated.

(d) If 18 . . . Kt-Kt3; 19 Kt-R6ch!

(e) This allows a forced mate, but Black is lost anyhow.

S. Reshevsky, child prodigy of a decade ago, a recent graduate of the University of Chicago, shared first place in the recent western championship with R. Fine. Here is one of his victories, from the qualifying round:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Grigorieff Black	Reshevsky White	Grigorieff Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-B4	Kt-R4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-K5	P-B3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 B-Kt3	P-K4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	18 Kt-B3	KtxB
5 P-K3	Q-Q2	19 BPxKt	Kt-K3
6 B-Q3	B-K2	20 Kt-Q5	Q-B4ch
7 Castles	Castles	21 K-R	BxKt
8 Q-K2	P-QKt3	22 PxB	Kt-B2
9 P-K4	PxKP	23 QR-B	Q-Q3
10 KtxP	B-Kt2	24 Kt-R4	R-B2
11 Kt-B3	P-B4	25 BxPch	KxB
12 PxP	KtxP	26 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
13 B-B2	Q-B2	27 Kt-Kt6	KR-KB
14 Kt-QKt5	Q-B3	28 R-B6	Resigns(a)

(a) If 28 . . . Q-Q; 29 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 30 KtxPch, K-K; 31 Q-R5ch, etc.

The St. Louis city tournament has again been won by Hyman Gordon, a Washington University senior. William M. Waggoner was second. C. M. Burton and J. Edwin Woody tied for third and fourth. Here is one of the games:

French Defense

Burton White	Kotthoff Black	Burton White	Kotthoff Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	14 RxQ	B-R3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 R-Q	P-KB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 P-QR3	K-B2
4 B-KKt5	PxP	17 P-Q5	Kt-K4
5 BxKt	PxB	18 KtxKtch	PxKt
6 KtxP	B-Kt2	19 B-B4	PxP
7 P-QB3	P-KB4	20 RxP	K-Kt3
8 Kt-Kt3	Castles	21 R-Q6ch	KxKt
9 Q-Q2	P-B4	22 B-K2ch	K-Kt4
10 Kt-B3	PxP	23 P-KR4ch	K-B5
11 PxP	Kt-B3	24 P-KKt3ch	K-K5
12 R-Q	Q-R4	25 P-KB3ch	K-K6
13 Kt-R5	QxQch	26 R-Q3 mate	

Helen Hicks in Pro Start

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Helen Hicks, former women's national golf champion, made her first tournament start as a professional yesterday and finished in a tie for sixth place in an amateur-pro tourney at the Lido Country Club. She and her brother, Jarvis, an amateur, carded a 71. Helen played poorly on the first nine, but on the last six holes was two under par.

British Athletes Defeat French In Track-Field Meet

British-French Track and Field Winners

Year	Winner	Points
1921	Great Britain	123-118
1922	Great Britain	57-42
1923	Great Britain	60-42
1925	France	59-53
1926	Great Britain	63-48
1927	Great Britain	66-45
1929	France	62-58
1930	France	65-55
1931	Great Britain	67-53
1933	Great Britain	65¼-54¾
1934	Great Britain	66½-53½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBES STADIUM, PARIS—Providing the first three men home in three track races and winning two of the remaining four such events, Britain's athletes defeated those of France in their eleventh annual track and field meet here recently by 66½ points to 53½.

As in the match in London last year, the only track events in which France supplied the victor were the 5000-meter run and the 3000-meter steeplechase. Most of the Frenchmen's points were scored in the field events. Indeed, the high jump was the only competition of this kind that was won by a visitor. Therefore it was left, as it usually is, to Britain's sprinters and middle-distance runners to try to accumulate a winning number of points. It has been shown how well they succeeded.

Britain's newest sprinter, A. W. Sweeney, a tall, powerfully-built, long-striding athlete from the Royal Air Force, took the 100 and 200-meter dashes in fine style. His time of 21.6s. for the 200 meters is only .2s. outside the French record. Godfrey Rampling gained his anticipated success in the 400-meters, but it was only by inches. He was chased home by F. A. R. Hunter, son of Evan A. Hunter, the internationally famed secretary of the British Olympic Association. Hunter, junior, a member of the London Athletic Club, is the Scottish hurdles champion. He represented his country Aug. 4, 6 and 7 at the British Empire Games in London.

J. F. Cornes, second to Luigi Beccali, Italy, in that great 1500-meter Olympic race at Los Angeles two years ago, revealed that he has lost none of his form during his recent period of Government service in Nigeria. R. L. Rochard, France, carried great applause from his countrymen when winning the 5000 in the good time of 14m. 57s. He enjoyed a similar success in the three-miles in London last year. Roger Rerolle, celebrated French cross-country runner, ran a great race with S. G. Scarsbrook, the British steeplechase champion, in the 3000-meter steeplechase. The Frenchman won by 14-5s. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by A. W. Sweeney, Great Britain; Pierre Dondelinger, France second; G. T. Saunders, Great Britain, third. Time—11s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by A. W. Sweeney, Great Britain; Robin Murdoch, Great Britain, second; Walter Rangeley, Great Britain, third. Time 21.6s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by G. L. Rampling, Great Britain; F. A. R. Hunter, Great Britain, second; G. N. Blake, Great Britain, third. Time—48.2s.

800-Meter Run—Won by J. A. Cooper, Great Britain; J. V. Powell, Great Britain, second; A. J. Colliyer, Great Britain, third. Time—1m. 52.2s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by J. F. Cornes, Great Britain; A. V. Reeve, Great Britain, second; Roger Goix, France and Robert Normand, France, tied for third. Time—3m. 53.8s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by R. L. Rochard, France; J. A. Burns, Great Britain, second; Henri Melet, France, third. Time—14m. 57s

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Roger Rerolle, France; S. G. Scarsbrook, Great Britain, second; G. W. Bailey, Great Britain, third. Time— 9m. 27.4s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by D. O. Finlay, Great Britain; Paul Bernard, France, second; J. P. Gabriel, Great Britain, third. Time—15.2s.

Running HighJump—Won by J. F. Michie, Great Britain, 6ft. 2in.; André Tribet, France, second, 6ft. 3¼in.; A. J. Gray, Great Britain, and R. Poirier, France, tied for third, 5ft. 11in.

Running Long Jump—Won by Robert Paul, France, 23ft. 5in.; G. J. Pallett, Great Britain and M. Heim, France, tied for second place, 23ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by Louis Ramadier, France, 12ft. 5½in.; Pierre Winter, France, second, 12ft. 3¾in.; F. R. Webster, Great Britain, third, 11ft. 9¾in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Clement Duhour, France, 49ft. 3in.; Jacques Noel, France, second, 45ft. 11in. Roger Drecq, France, third, 45ft. 9⅞in.

Discus Throw—Won by Pierre Winter, France, 154ft. 8¼in.; Jacques Noel, France, second, 152ft. 2⅜in.; D. R. Bell, Great Britain, third, 134ft. 6½in.

1600-Meter Relay (800x200x200x400 Meters)—Won by Great Britain (M. H. C. Gutteridge, Rangeley, Murdoch and C. H. Stoneley); France (Morel, Paul, Boisset and Joye), second. Time—3m. 29.8s.

Young Checker Star

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Stamina of youth met years of experience yesterday in the battle for the checker championship of the United States and youth came off the victor. Youthful William F. Ryan of New York City, leading contender for the laurels that go with the checker crown of the country, defeated President H. B. Reynolds of Buffalo, retiring head of the American Checker Association, late last night, after playing all day. Ryan's victory knocked Reynolds out of competition. By previous agreement he will win fifth place. Yesterday's matches were only two in number. The match between Nathanial Rubin of Detroit and Saul Weslow of Boston resulted in Rubin winning one game. Three were draws and Weslow went out of the championship flight. Weslow and Milton Apel of Chicago split prizes for sixth and seventh places.

American Yacht Leads

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Conewago of the Rochester Yacht Club outsailed Invader II of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto yesterday and captured by a 2m. 27s. margin the first in the series of races for the prized Canada's Cup, premier trophy of international fresh-water yacht racing. Maneuvering skillfully in the five-minute interval from the warning signal to the starting gun, Skipper Wilmot V. (Rooney) Castle of the American defender slipped across the line a few seconds after it sounded and was never headed. It was the first time in the 38-year history of the prized trophy that two yachts were matched a second time. Both clubs chose them for the 1934 series, after a series of elimination trials.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	35	16	.686
Chattanooga	28	19	.596
Memphis	29	26	.527
Knoxville	23	25	.479
Nashville	24	27	.471
Atlanta	23	30	.434
Birmingham	21	29	.420
Little Rock	19	30	.388

Results Aug. 20

Memphis 5, Atlanta 4.
Knoxville 3, New Orleans 1.
Nashville 5, Little Rock 2.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	76	40	.655
New York	71	44	.617
Cleveland	59	53	.527
Boston	62	56	.525
Washington	52	61	.460
St. Louis	48	63	.460
Philadelphia	47	63	.427
Chicago	41	76	.350

Results Aug. 20

No games scheduled.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Tennis Championships Nearly Over

WITH the United States men's doubles and singles championships the only major lawn tennis competitions of 1934 left to be decided, followers of that outdoor game will soon be able to discuss the relative merits of the champions of 1934 and those of 1933. There have been one or two changes in the lists since the current season started, the most notable being the winning of the all-England men's championship by Frederick J. Perry and the winning of the all-England women's championship by Dorothy E. Round. In fact, it is a matter of some 25 years since English players held these two titles the same year. The one United States senior championship which has already been decided has found Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., winning her third straight championship title and becoming one of the few women who have succeeded in gaining permanent possession of one of the three-year trophies.

Men's Doubles and Singles

Just now the men are busily engaged in determining whether George M. Lott Jr., and Lester R. Stoefen, heroes of the United States Davis Cup team of 1934 and the defending champions, are going to retain the American doubles honor another year, or surrender it to one of the other teams which is taking part in the tournament at the Germantown Cricket Club this week. There is only one thing which would seem to indicate a possible changing of the title and that is the surprising victory of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and John W. Van Ryn in the Newport Casino invitation tournament Sunday. These are undoubtedly two of the best doubles teams that have been assembled in some time and, if the champions do not succeed in retaining their title, Allison and Van Ryn are the favorites to dethrone them.

Perry Can Hold Three Titles

Now that Perry has won the all-England championship he can continue for some little time to hold the three major singles tennis titles of the world by defending the United States singles championship which he won at Forest Hills, N. Y., last year. Having disposed of the singles players on the United States Davis Cup team as well as Jack H. Crawford of Australia at Wimbledon, the English star will enter the American tournament at Forest Hills next week a decided favorite to repeat his 1933 success. There are one or two of the leading United States players that Perry has not faced this year and, if he is to be dethroned next week, we look to some player other than Francis X. Shields or Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., the Davis Cup players, to do the trick.

* * *

Swimming the Channel Again

Of late years there has been a decided slackening up in attempts to swim the English Channel and, of the few attempts made, nearly all of them failed of accomplishment. It is, therefore interesting to note that on Saturday two accomplished the feat in one day. And what is more interesting is the fact that one was a man and the other a woman, that one swam from England to France and the other from France to England, and that the man broke the men's record and the woman the women's record for the course. Men and women have swum the Channel before, some from France and others from England; but the veteran, E. H. Temme, is now the only swimmer who has swum the Channel each way. About all that now remains for Channel swimmers to do is to see which one will become the first regular swimming commuter.

Lucille Robinson Leads Western G. A. Three-Day Derby

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Leadership in the first day of a three-day race for the medal play derby of the Women's Western Golf Association was captured by Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, at Beverly Country Club here yesterday. The spongy fairways and slow greens which kept the rest of the field high caused Miss Robinson, the match play champion, little trouble. She shot 39-39—78, a perfect woman's card all the way.

Four strokes behind came Rena Nelson, local girl, with 43-39—82, and a chance to keep pace with Miss Robinson over 36 holes today and a final 18 tomorrow. Miss Nelson was last year's runner-up.

Virginia Van Wie of the home club, twice national champion, made her first tourney appearance of the season with 43-40—83 for third place in the opening round. The title-defender, June Beebe of Chicago, had trouble on the back nine, returning a card of 41-49—90. Traps gobbled many of her shots and she took a 10 on the 16th, where putting was tricky. Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., trans-Mississippi champion, barely kept in the running with 46—40—86. The summary:

Women's Western G. A. Derby Leading Scorers

	Out	In	T'l
Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Ia.	39	39	78
Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	43	39	82
Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C.	43	40	83
Mrs. R. I. Bullard, Springfield, Ill.	43	42	85
Patsy Berg, Minneapolis, Minn.	44	41	85
Ella Mae Williams, River Forest, Ill.	42	44	86
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo.	46	40	86
Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Indian Hill G. C.	44	43	87
Mrs. L. W. Mida, Lincolnshire C. C.	45	43	88
Marie Riemar, Milwaukee, Wis.	41	48	89
June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C.	41	49	90
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C.	49	42	91
Dorothy Gustaf

Hitler Sets New Party Goal As 100 Per Cent Support In Campaign to Convert 'Noes'

Letter to Defense Minister Promises Regular Army Alone Shall Bear Arms in Future—Storm Troops Fewer on Streets and Without Arms

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 21—National Socialism is not to rest content with its "great victory Sunday," but is to press forward to the new goal—100 per cent united Germany—according to Chancellor Hitler's message to the nation and the National Socialist Party.

National Socialism's 15-year struggle for power in Germany, Herr Hitler declared in last night's address, ended Sunday when the unity of the state and National Socialist movement was manifested to the whole world. Now a new task awaits all, namely, the persistent struggle to win over the remnant of the people for National Socialism, Herr Hitler says.

"The day must come," he added, "when the last German will bear the symbol of the Reich in his heart."

Which?

Two courses appear to be open to the dictatorship in promoting this new proselyting campaign—either to draw the reins tighter or to follow the democratic method of carefully analyzing the referendum results with a view to removing the grounds of opposition which in nine months has risen from 5 to 10 per cent of the total electorate.

That propaganda alone will not produce the 100 per cent result sought is evident by the example of Hamburg. The wildest scenes of enthusiasm occurred during Herr Hitler's visit there last Friday. But Sunday old Communist and the Social Democratic realities of the economic situation wherein the great world port finds itself today led to Hamburg's registering the largest "No" vote of 25 per cent throughout the Reich.

The new campaign is also expected to concern itself with university towns, since Baden, Frankfurt, Marburg and Munich have long shown anti-Nazi tendencies among the students.

Will End Opposition

Sunday's results, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, "have strengthened Hitler both abroad and at home at a time when maintenance of his régime was more than ever in doubt abroad. We knew the wish was father to the thought—and now it is known abroad. The policy of isolation, political as well as economic threat of strangulation and the hope that Germany would find itself swept back to powerlessness has been stamped by the yes-vote of 38,000,000 for what it is—folly and unscrupulousness."

The world press itself perhaps has another opinion as t whether Sunday's vote represented a triumph for Herr Hitler.

Herr Hitler's letter to Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Reich Minister of Defense, which was published today, indicates how close is the link between the new head of the state and the Reichswehr: "As officers and soldiers of the defense force have bound themselves by oath to the new state through my person so it will always be my highest duty to stand for the continuance and inviolability of the defense force in fulfillment of the testament of the immortal field marshal, and through my own will to firmly establish the army as the only bearer of arms in the nation."

Reduced numbers and lack of arms of the Storm Troopers now seen on the streets is an important practical illustration of this attitude.

Visits Streicher

Herr Hitler yesterday visited Nuremberg, where he was received by Herr Julius Streicher, local National Socialist leader and prominent anti-Semite. A piquant commentary on his visit is provided by the fact that Herr Streicher's weekly Der Stürmer, which some months ago shocked the world with its special "Ritual Murder" number was yesterday confiscated at Breslau for describing as ritual murder an event which happened in that city eight years ago. The acting police chief at Breslau in issuing the order declared that the Stürmer statements were senseless and incorrect in all essential details.

Henry Rediscovers The Tight Little Isle

(Continued from Page 1)

happy. Wife and children would then be all within touching distance. (Whatever you say of the Motor Age and its effect on home life, it certainly has produced this new type of intimacy.) Mr. Jones, I repeat, in such circumstances is like a hen with the world, his egg, under his wing. He needs anxieties to make him content. Away from it all, here at sea, with responsibilities and cares far behind, he is a restless man!

We held services yesterday in the 1st Class parlor, with the Captain officiating, as is the custom at sea. I was pleased, by the way, to find the Church of England service invoking blessings both upon the President of the United States and the King, in polite deference to our mixed nationalities. Well then, it seems that in one family at least, this was followed by a private talk to the children, for two of them—charming little flaxen-haired English girls—were heard discussing the lesson later. From what they said it was obvious that New York traffic officers had left a deep impression upon both of them.

The topic was—Moses Dividing the Red Sea.

"But how could Moses sep-rate the waters?" asked Miss Aged Three, more in wonder than outright doubt.

"Silly!" said sophisticated Aged Four. "Didn't you see that traffic Bobby in New York? All he did was just lift up his hand—and we got across. Well, maybe Moses was like that."

"But the 'Gyptians—how did they come to be in-gulfed?"

"Oh, you are too stupid! Why, the light just turned from red to green that was all!"

Parents as well as children who have just seen New York for the first time are making remarkable generalizations about the United States I find. Young Scotia, for example, who sits at our table, is returning from 10 days in New York convinced that all Americans live in skyscrapers and sleep in the subways. I have heard Americans making similar extraordinary comments on English life, after a few days spent on the Strand! In this instance, I am afraid that Miss High-heels, the athletic young cousin of Miss Mullsifer pulls his leg a little.

I have tried to restrain her, but she only winks covertly at the young journalist who comes from Washington. These three youngsters are about together a good deal and Miss Mullsifer and I have discussed them several times. I have moved my deck chair over beside Miss Mullifer's for greater convenience. I am more and more struck by her good sense and intelligence, my dear Prue, and I feel that she leans more and more heavily upon my opinion.

Yesterday our vessel began to pass big ships as we approached land. At six, last night, we went down to the customary farewell dinner, in a carnival atmosphere of paper caps and whistles, and the festoons of a children's party. When we came on deck again, still all very merry, there across the dark water flashed twin lights. On and off they went. I don't know how many miles away. But they were fixed solidly on firm ground. It was England!

Flash on, flash off! Our big ship rushed ahead through the darkness. First there was a steady yellow glow; then a sudden intensification; then, after a second or so, the light faded down again. The salt wind blew in our faces; the stars danced; we still wore our silly paper caps, but now the carnival mood had changed to something like awe. Here was the Old World across the way; our great liner was steaming up the English Channel—the weekly miracle of linking two worlds was almost performed.

Later

We are in quarantine now, Prue. The sun outside is dancing on the waters, and through the porthole I can see a pier that belongs to England. As we came by Cowes, an hour ago, a dozen yachts scudded before us across the Solent, tipped all to the same angle, under the nose of our six-story liner. Now we are waiting, baggage packed, faces washed, shoes clean and neat for release. This ship, our home for a week, is suddenly a prison.

I shall mail this letter immediately and write next from shore. Be sure to let me know about Waldo, the cat, and how you are getting along!

Affectionately,

Henry.

United States Joins World Labor Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

the labor organization is closely connected with the League it does not carry any obligation to work with the League.

Nevertheless membership in the ILO will entail the presence of American officials at Geneva. There is talk that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, may herself go to Geneva in the fall to attend the meeting of the governing body of the organization.

Works for Standards

The ILO is half way between a parliament and an advisory body, designed to reconcile the ideas of governments, employers and labor organizations and establish minimum labor standards.

It has been said that the home of the International Labor Office, on the shores of Lake Geneva, in many ways symbolizes the world advance of labor during the last 100 years. Here a large staff made up of many nationalities keeps in touch with government, workers and employees of many lands.

Continuous research is carried on in social insurance, unemployment industrial hygiene, hours of labor and important inquiries are undertaken upon subjects placed on the agenda of the conference. Once a year the general conference, made up of delegates chosen by the member states, meets at Geneva.

Assembly Votes Budget

The labor organization is dependent on the League in that its budget is voted by the Assembly of the League and in matters of representation on the governing body the Council of the League has the right to decide which countries are of chief industrial importance.

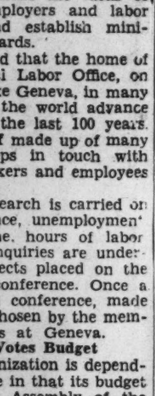
The League also acts as an intermediary in connection with the ratification of draft conventions drawn up by the labor organization and close relations also exist in regard to the enforcement of conventions.

Unofficial representatives of the American Government, of American employers and employees have been sitting at Geneva for some time.

Mooney Refused Writ

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Justice Curtis D. Wilbur of the Ninth United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the opinion of his two associates in denying Tom Mooney a writ to free him from prison. Convicted in connection with the 1916 Preparedness Day parade bombing here, he is serving a life sentence.

DELICIOUS BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL



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Closer Italo-Austrian Entente Being Planned

Trade Agreement With Rome Helps Vienna Recovery

Arrangements at Trieste Increased by Promise of Added Exports

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Details of the recent commercial agreement between Italy and Austria, just published here, give commercial circles reason to hope for a favorable increase in trade between these two countries.

The agreement, it is recalled here, is an attempt by Italy to boost Austrian trade, which suffered severely from the break-up of the old Hapsburg empire, and has never been able to recapture the trade markets taken over by the three succession states of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

When the Rome Protocols—of which the commercial agreements were a part—were signed last spring, Austria and Hungary saw meager prospects of any considerable increase in their foreign trade as a result of their closer alliance with Italy. This view, however, is being considerably modified as details of the trade agreements come to light.

In 1930 Austria sold Italy 176,000,000 Austrian schillings ($20,000,000) worth of merchandise and bought from Italy about two-thirds as much. Last year Austria sold Italy 86,000,000 schillings worth of goods and bought 50,000,000 worth from Italy, leaving her a favorable trade balance. Experts estimate that the new treaties will increase Austria's exports to Italy by about 20,000,000 schillings or somewhat over 15 per cent.

Italy has given Austria credit advantage and has lowered the tariff on machines, iron and steel products, some textile articles, paper, glass, rope, door mats, candy and certain art creations by from 10 to 50 per cent. In many cases also the Austrian contingent has been increased and for certain articles no quotas are imposed. Austria has also given similar privileges to Italian commerce.

Most important of all for Italy, Austria has promised to direct more of her trade through the Trieste harbor. This used to be Austria's principal seaport, but since it passed to Italy at the close of the war, most of its wharfs have lain idle. Austria ships through it only 400,000 tons of merchandise. Now she will increase that by about 200,000 tons. To make this possible, Italy has offered her very cheap docking facilities, cheap transport and the right to use a certain part of the port as the base for an Austrian commercial fleet.

Actually Austria has had the right of free harbor facilities in Trieste ever since the conclusion of the peace treaties, but has not founr it profitable to make much use of them.

Italy Holds This Trade Key

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Filipinos Reappoint Guevara, Drop Osias

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Filipino legislators today selected Mr. Pedro Guevara for reappointment as resident commissioner in the United States Congress but ignored Mr. Camilo Osias for the other post which he held since 1929. Mr. Francisco A. Delgado, American-educated attorney and member of the Insular House, was named to succeed Mr. Osias.

Mr. Osias, who returned from Washington in February, was defeated for the Insular Senate in the June 5 elections during which Senate President Manuel Quezon, dominant political figure of the islands, actively opposed him. He returned to his former post as head of the National University, a private institution here.

Airport Project Planned by Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Aug. 20 (By U. P.)—Announcement of plans for a 1,500,000 gold peso, $1,230,000, airport, to be the greatest in South America, puts Uruguay in line to share the rapidly developing air-mail service.

At the same time, Air France started a new 3½-day Paris-Buenos Aires air-mail service coinciding with a weekly 6-day Buenos Aires-Berlin air mail, and preliminary plans of a new Buenos Aires-New York route through Asuncion, Corumba, Manaos, Havana and the Bermudas, approved by Argentina at request of Trans-Equator Airlines.

Libertas Island, in the center of Montevideo Bay, will be the site of the new airport to be started before Nov. 1. The island, about 17 acres in area, would be 10 minutes by ferry from the mainland city. It has been in use for three years as a temporary naval base. The harbor formed by a breakwater to be built will shelter 50 seaplanes from storms. A hangar shelter 140 by 80 meters is planned, while other buildings would include a hotel, restaurant, tennis courts, swimming pools, besides customs and post and telegraph offices. The airport is scheduled to be completed in two years.

Closer Entente With Italy Aim Of Schuschnigg

(Continued from Page 1)

special siding in the Florence station at an early hour, after he had passed through the "war zone." All lights were out on the train and only the sparks from its locomotive stack and its roar signified its passage.

Austria's continued independence against National Socialism, recently crushed in a revolution which cost the life of the former Chancellor, is the prime topic before Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Il Duce, who recently withdrew the troops he rushed to the border during fighting in Austria, conferred last week with Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, Austria's Vice-Chancellor. Premier Mussolini has bluntly let Germany know that Italy would not tolerate a union of Germany and Austria.

The leaders will spend the entire day together, for the conference is to be a one-day affair.

Welcome in German

Premier Mussolini saluted Chancellor Schuschnigg when the latter got off his train and then warmly shook his hand, welcoming him to Italy in German.

Dr. Schuschnigg was dressed in civilian clothes, while Il Duce wore a slouch costume and a white yachting cap, in which he had been attending the army maneuvers.

Signor Suvich, dressed in the Fascist field uniform; Signor Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate to the League of Nations, also greeted Dr. Schuschnigg.

The station was filled with Fascist military organizations and a detachment of Florentine guards, dressed in the medieval uniform of the Medici. A military band played the Fascist anthem as the Austrian Chancellor and his private secretary left the train.

The two Premiers walked on a red velvet carpet through the royal salon to Premier Mussolini's automobile, a new type of diminutive car. They squeezed into the back seat and a chauffeur drove them off for their first conference.

Farm Nag Beat Humpty Dumpty Although He Fell Into a Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 21—"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall. . . ."
John Wielgus' horse pulled a great load.
John Wielgus' horse vanished from the road.

But where?

Mr. Wielgus had been haying all day, clucking softly to his horse as he moved ahead. Came a time when the cluck clucked in vain. The animal had vanished from between the shafts.

Excited search by the owner finally revealed the astonished horse up over his ears in an abandoned dry well hole. Broken sod around him testified to his sudden and quite unexpected descent.

It took the combined efforts of a fire department engine crew to jack the horse up to his original level and restore his badly shattered equilibrium.

Duck Stamps to Finance Havens for Waterfowl

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Mr. J. N. Darling, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, said yesterday the new duck stamps had been sent to post offices for distribution.

The stamps, which were designed by Mr. Darling, a newspaper cartoonist, will sell for $1 each and must be affixed to hunting licenses in every state before the licenses may be used. Proceeds will be used in migratory waterfowl work. Mr. Darling said arrangements had been made for persons who did not have a hunting license to purchase stamps by signing a declaration that they had no use for a license.

MAN-KIND
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
DOG and CAT FOOD
So good you can eat it yourself
FOR YOUR PROTECTION, U. S. INSPECTION THERE'S A REASON

New England Banks Insure for U. S. Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration announced today the following New England banks had accepted contracts of insurance under the modernization credit plan:

Connecticut: Norwalk—The Merchants Bank and Trust Company; Waterbury—Morris Plan Bank of Waterbury.

Maine: Augusta—Augusta Savings Bank; Portland—First National Bank of Portland; Sanford—Sanford Trust Company.

Massachusetts: Everett—Everett National Bank; Holyoke—Hadley Falls Trust Company; North Adams—North Adams National Bank; Quincy—Quincy Trust Company; Taunton—The Machinists' National Bank; Worcester—The Mechanics National Bank of Worcester; Wrentham—The National Bank of Wrentham.

New Hampshire: Berlin—Berlin City National Bank; Laconia—Laconia Federal Savings & Loan Association; Concord—Mechanics National Bank; Rochester—The New Public National Bank.

Rhode Island: Providence—Columbus National Bank of Providence.

Vermont: Montpelier—Capital Savings Bank & Trust Company, and Montpelier National Bank.

Aluminum Company To Reject Mediation

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America yesterday took under consideration a government strike solution proposal, which its spokesmen indicated will be rejected.

Mr. Fred Keightly, special agent of the Federal Department of Labor, submitted a five-point program at a conference attended by Mr. Roy A. Hunt, president of the Aluminum Company; Mr. Boris Shiskin, American Federation of Labor economist; Mr. Fred Wetmore, of Alcoa, Tenn., secretary of the Aluminum Workers Council, and Mr. Dave Williams, an A. F. of L. representative.

The government representative suggested an immediate truce to return the more than 8500 workers in six plants back to their jobs; that all be taken back without prejudice; that a 10-day period be named for new negotiations between strike leaders and officials and that if no decision is reached, the case be placed before the National Labor Relations Board, whose decision would be "absolutely binding." His proposal added that "any increase in wages granted be retroactive to the time employees return to work."

Cherokees Had 64 Towns

Historians say the Cherokee Indians had 64 populous towns as early as 1775.

Passamaquoddy Bay Tidal Power Site Inspected by Ickes

EASTPORT, Maine, Aug. 21—The site of Mr. Dexter P. Cooper's vast tidal power project in Passamaquoddy Bay was inspected today by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator.

Accompanied by Maj. Philip M. Fleming, PWA engineer, Mr. Cooper and other officials, Mr. Ickes was taken by boat over the course of the project which contemplates the use of tides to generate electric power. Engineers envisioned it the greatest natural power production plant in the United States should it be constructed.

At completion of the trip, Mr. Ickes indicated he was convinced of the engineering feasibility of the project, but made no comment as to whether a wide enough market for the generated power could be shown to grant a $47,000,000 Government loan. Decision on the matter was to await his return to Washington.

The marketability of the project's output and the prospects of transporting the power over long distances was under investigation by a commission appointed by Gov. Louis J. Brann. Mr. Ickes was told that $43,000,000 of the loan would go toward construction of tide traps and generating equipment and the remainder for financing the industrial plant.

Self-Planting Field

Mr. D. H. Cowan, a farmer residing near Charlotte, N. C., has harvested Irish potatoes from the same field for 46 years without replanting.

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. . . THAT MEANS CRABMEAT AT ITS BEST . . . .

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JAPANESE CRABMEAT

DO YOU BUY QUALITY PROTECTED CHICKEN?

Creamed Chicken . . . with Asparagus Tips

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* Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food.

FREE RECIPES—telling how to prepare more delicious Chicken Dishes. Write for them.

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Recently packed - only a few weeks from the vines - stock up at these attractive prices

CONFECTIONERS or OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR 2 1 Lb Pkgs 15c

Richmond	Golden Bantam Corn	2 No 2 Tins	19c	Bisquick	Makes Light, Fluffy Biscuits in a Jiffy	Large 2½ Lb Pkg	30c
Finast Pineapple	Sliced	2 Lge Tins	39c	Calo Dog Food	Ideal Balanced Diet for Dog or Cat	3 1 Lb Tins	25c
Beech-Nut	Cooked Spaghetti	2 1 Lb Tins	15c	Blue Label	Tomato Juice Cocktail	2 Pint Bots	25c
Force	Toasted Wheat Cereal	2 Pkgs	23c	Richmond Tissue	High Grade Toilet Tissue	6 Rolls	20c
Candy Bars	Nestles, Hershey's, Old Nick, Oh Henry and others	3 Bars	10c	Finast Brown Bread	Heat and Serve	2 Tins	25c

LUX For Washing Fine Fabrics — Small Pkg 9c — Large Pkg 22c

LUX TOILET SOAP — 3 Bars 18c

PRESERVING TIME IS HERE
FRUIT JARS E - Z SEAL BRAND
Doz Pts 89c Doz Qts $1.09
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Jar Rubbers 3 Pkgs 22c
Parowax 1 Lb Pkg 13c

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Sky Flake Wafers 1 Lb Pkg 18c
Oreo Sandwich Lb Bulk 27c

Flit Kills Flies, Mosquitoes ½ Pint Tin 27c
Cracked Wheat Bread 20 oz Loaf 9c
Long Loaf Prize Bread More Slices Large Loaf 9c

Native Gravenstein Apples 4 Lbs 19c
Bananas Mel-o-Ripe 4 Lbs 21c
Celery Fancy Native Bunch 10c
Grapes Green Malagas 2 Lbs 15c
Carrots Native Bunches 2 Bunches 9c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Loveliness of Nishat Bagh and Shalimar

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Two Gardens Of Kashmir

Sound of Running Water and Deep Tree Shade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Srinagar, Kashmir

TO THE Moghuls the first essentials of a garden were trees and water. Above all, water for the central feature of a Moghul garden was a system of wide, straight channels, carried throughout its length in terraces which gave a series of falls, while fountains spaced the channels, so that the sound and the sparkle of water filled the garden. In the plains water had sometimes to be brought from great distances. In Kashmir the hillside springs supplied the need, and determined the site of the garden, and not the presence of trees. For the trees must not be haphazard, but must border the water channels in ordered grandeur, and so they must be planted accordingly by the designers of the garden.

The Shalimar, made by the Emperor Jehangir, has a lovely site in the valley below the snow-streaked summit of Mahadeo, and the Dal Lake lies at its feet. Built as a royal garden, its terraces are divided by high stone walls into three parts; one for the court, one for the emperor, and one for the ladies, and the wide water channel runs straight through the center from the hillside to the lake. At each terrace level is a waterfall and a stone summer house of severe Moghul design. A beautiful splash of color is made beside the water by the narrow flower borders which edge the channel, and beyond them is the long avenue of immensely tall chinars which are the glory of the garden. These were the emperor's choice from their Kashmir gardens, taking the place of the cypresses which were such a striking feature of their gardens in the plains, and nothing could rival the magnificence of these trees. They have soft, silvery-gray trunks, downward sweeping branches, and the delicate deeply cut leaf and quaint hanging balls of the plane tree, which make an exquisite pattern against the sky.

Like a Shower of Petals

On the terraces it is lovely to see the daisies overflowing in triumph. Those who had the planting of this garden were surely inspired when they decided that daisies should not be banished or despised. To obtain the effect of contrast, the terraced lawns are smoothly mown, but under every tree the daisies stand as lightly and as thickly as a shower of wind-scattered fruit blossoms.

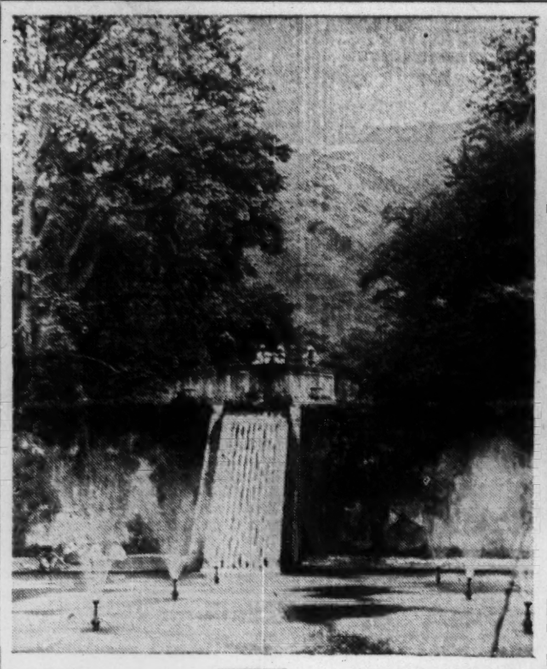
Beyond the main avenue the wide grass terraces stretch away to a high inclosing wall, and here the formality of the central garden breaks into an irregular pattern of flowering shrubs and fruit trees planted at random. Without being wild or overgrown, the whole effect is less smooth and planned and more like an English orchard in the spring, with clear shallow irrigation streams rushing through the unmown grass. The worn and ragged wall, half smothered in Marechal Niel roses, is a mellow, faded amber, and in April flaunts a blaze of wild iris here and there on its grass-grown top, dark blue against a pale spring sky.

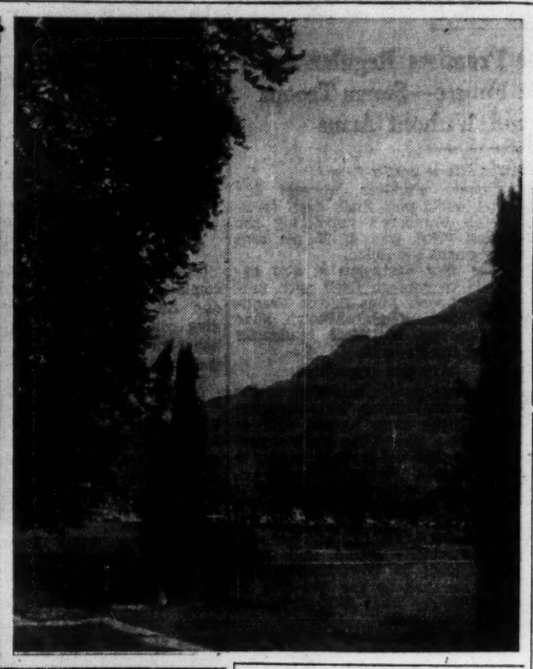
Meaning "Gladness"

The Nishat Bagh—which means the garden of gladness—was not a royal garden, and its terraces have no dividing wall. They are much steeper, and their falls are higher than those of the Shalimar, the water dropping slant-wise over serrated stone slabs which break its smooth sheen into bubbling foam. The flower beds are more lavish and extensive here, making the terraces formal throughout in spite of the fruit trees here and there. And although some of the great chinar trees shelter little constellations of daisies, they seem to be very subdued, as if they realized how humble was their status compared with their aristocratic neighbors.

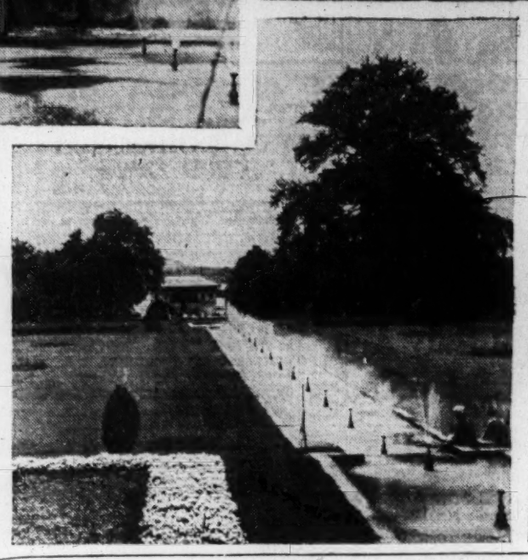
After seeing them both, one can feel a subtle difference in the appeal of these two gardens. The Nishat Bagh wears its more sophisticated loveliness with a proud air of demanding care and admiration, conscious that these tributes are its due. But the Shalimar, with its shy and careless beauty, has a reticence and charm which seem sublimely aloof from both.

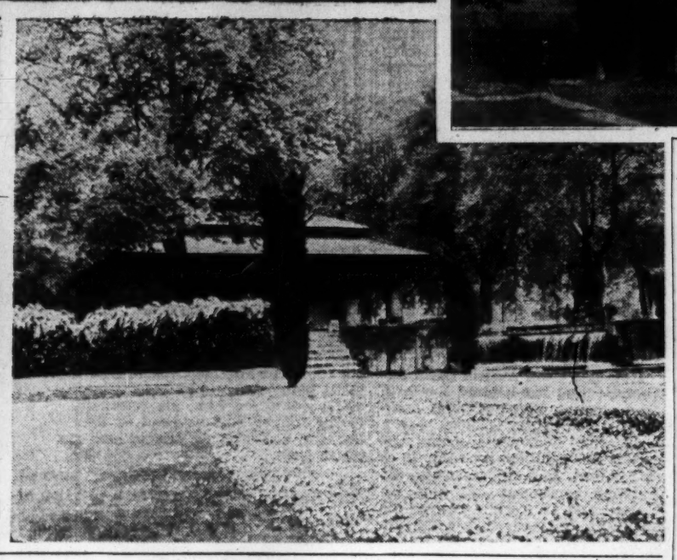
RUTH BARTON





By R. Barton





Upper Row, Left: Nishat Bagh, the Central Fall of One of the Fountains Courts, of Which There Are Several. Behind the Indians Seated on the Old Carved Masonry Is a Standard for Flood Lighting, One of Many in This Garden. Center: Summer House and Waterfall at Entrance to the Shalimar. Right: View Over the Side Terraces With Their Fruit Trees and Enclosing Wall, With Mahadeo in Background. Lower Row, Left: Nishat Bagh, Looking Down the Central Channel to the Large Summer House at the End, With Lake Beyond. The Whole View Is Filled in By the Line of the Pir Panchal Mountains, Too Far Away and Too Snowy for the Camera to Catch. Right: Daisies on the Terrace of the Shalimar

Your Outdoor Picture Gallery

Composition on the Garden 'Canvas'

By **Egbert Hans**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPOSING a picture—whether on canvas or in the garden—depends on the arrangement of the pictorial qualities or objects. These objects represent form and line.

In the garden, lines are represented by walks, bed outlines, hedges—all of them horizontal; others, like tree trunks, sundials and garden structures, are vertical.

Form is represented by shrub and tree masses or more definitely by silhouette-like or solid evergreen trees. These lines and forms demand a harmonious interrelationship. They are subject to the visual changes caused by nearness or distance—and since they are all gathered together in a somewhat confined space, one line or one form may dominate another or all the others and by being out of scale, spoil the picture. It is this perfection of interrelation that is called good composition. What is the secret—what are the rules of good composition?

If 10 photographs were made of the same landscape, at the same time and from the same viewpoint, they would be very much alike.

A Matter of Selection

If 10 painters were to paint the same scene, there would be 10 different pictures, because each painter would have interpreted the scene as he saw it. The camera copies, but the painter selects out of nature's overproduction—out of a confusing mass of detail—the outstanding characteristics. This elimination of the superfluous emphasizes the outstanding elements in the picture and helps the beholder suddenly and completely to grasp the meaning of the interpretation.

No wonder then that the artist will tell you that his great difficulty is to know what to "leave out." He frequently finds it necessary to shift the objects in the scene before him. He must have a strong, bold foreground, a spacious middleground, and a vanishing background. Where the scene—beautiful as it may be—does not provide these three essentials, he calls upon his imagination and his knowledge of design and composition.

Nature provides the objects—words of the sentence, the notes for the song—but the artist must "arrange" them into a harmonious unit.

As the Painter Does

We in the garden must do all that the painter does. You have a canvas on your easel. If you have a new place your canvas is partly blank. If an old, you may want to "paint out" part of the existing picture. In any case your background is painted. You have in mind flowers, shrubs, and trees that you like. You also want a certain pattern for your garden—a group of formal beds or just an open glade with the flowers, shrubs and trees around it. In each case, you must "see" the picture you wish to make. "Draw" the outlines of the flower beds, walks, a pool, or the open glade, on the ground by means of stakes and string. Outline your shrub masses in the same way, then stand back and visualize them in relation to the surroundings. Consider the scale of the things to be—flowers as well as a fountain or a pergola—and consider well the whole from the viewpoints from which the picture will be seen.

Think in terms of pictures. If you do, you will visit art galleries with a renewed interest, and on your walks and drives you will "see" pictures all around you. You will read and hear about perspective of line and color and of values and planes—essential factors in making pictures. In a later article we shall discuss some of these factors.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scene Before Making the Garden. The Companion Sketch Shows the "After."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Existing Conditions Which Were Here Used. The Retaining Wall Seen in the Other Sketch Are Holds the Bank; the Summer House Is Placed on the Hilltop Above the Outlook Terrace.

A Simple Shade House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While most gardens have a spot that is partially protected from full sun at least a part of the day, it is not always a place that is especially adapted to new plants that need an additional boost before they are put in the ground to shift for themselves. Thus a small lath house soon becomes the most fascinating spot in the garden.

It can be inexpensive as well as attractive. For our little shade house which is approximately eight feet square, we used 13 two by fours eight feet long, and about 4½ bundles of second-hand lath. Eight of the two by fours were sunk into the ground to a depth of two feet and spaced about four feet apart so that the lath could be nailed to the center of each post. Thus, each side accommodates two rows of lath spaced from 2½ to 3 inches apart, one section on the east being left open for an entrance. For the roof, four two by fours extend around the top with one going across the center to provide a place to nail the lath as well as to help brace the house. These lath are spaced practically the same distance apart as those on the sides.

Before starting to build, we stained all material with creosote. We found this method much easier and creosote is not only inexpensive, but it gives to the wood a rich brown tinge that is attractive as well as protecting it against all kinds of weather without cracking or peeling.

We divided the ground space into two beds and applied leaf mold freely to each. It so happens that a tiny stream of water from the irrigation ditch trickles through ours at will, assuring plenty of moisture at all times. In damper climates this would not be necessary for a thorough soaking now and then during the dry season would be sufficient.

Such a shade house is excellent for starting any shade-loving plants transferring them later to the garden. Columbines, primroses, violas, trollius and the hardy orchids are only a few that revel in such surroundings. A lath house is also good for wintering plants that are not very hardy, providing just the right amount of winter protection.

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P. de Jager & Sons Flower-Bulb Specialists
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Hobbies and Hints

Sequence of Flowers in an English Garden

Surrey, Eng.

Dear Garden Friends:

The hobby letters from "foreign parts" have been so interesting to me over in England that I thought you might like to visualize the sequence of flowers in an English garden, and perhaps glean some new ideas for groupings in your beds of annuals.

The garden is never so delicately fragrant and dainty as in the early spring. The snowdrops lead the way, ringing their little bells in the icy wind, the tiniest and the bravest of them all. Then quickly follow the crocuses, opening their gold and mauve cups in the bright but chilly sunshine, and after them the wallflowers. The wallflowers make a great show, and there will hardly be a garden which does not breathe forth their exquisite perfume. If the plants have been left to bloom a second year, they will start to show flowers as early as the snowdrop, and will clothe the garden with sturdy green bushes during the winter. When the wallflowers are at their height the tulip buds are turning from pale green to all the colors in the rainbow and the primroses, daffodils and gay primulas are making haste to join them.

Then comes the blue season, bright blue veronica, bluebells and forget-me-nots, scillas and grape hyacinths and the early large blue German irises; although broom bushes array themselves in dazzling gold and leopards bane lifts up its yellow daisy head, a promise of all the gold to come, and London pride disturbs the propriety of its neat row along the edge of the herbaceous border with a multitude of delicate pink blossoms.

Meanwhile the poppies and lupins and irises have prepared themselves, giving a delightfully Japanese effect, and the stately foxgloves and graceful columbines are bowing and curtesying to one another in the June sunshine.

These are followed by the delphiniums and pansies and violas, roses, carnations and lilies, and all those midsummer flowers too numerous to mention. August brings us the asters and dahlias, and that glorious lily, the lilium auratum, or golden-rayed lily of Japan. If anyone has not tried this lily I should advise them to do so as soon as possible. I first heard of them through the Monitor and every year they open I am thankful for that article. Plant them in March in a shady place and just leave them undisturbed for years, if given a little silver sand they will be quite happy and will increase rapidly. They are larger than most lilies, white with red spots, and a wide gold band running down the center of the petals, the red-brown anthers are an inch long. They have a very pungent scent, especially strong in the early morning and evening. It is impossible to exaggerate their beauty.

In September we have the second crop of roses, Michaelmas daisies, chrysanthemums and dahlias which last until frost.

One very pretty combination of annuals is Canterbury bells, which, if the dead flowers are cut off their stem, will send fresh buds in their place throughout the summer, stock in front of these, and a border of dwarf nemesia. If asters are included you will have a flower bed lasting the whole summer. In another bed we had delphiniums, larkspur, white gladiolas, Tom Thumb nasturtiums, glory of the veldt, a bright yellow daisy flower that must have the sun. If verbena seedlings are planted in front of the glory of the veldt they will spread and cover the bed with bright colors when the other flowers are finished.

I look forward to the Garden Page of the Monitor and always read the hobby letters with eagerness, so I hope there will always be lots of them, they are so individual.

(Miss) L. G. J.

* * *

From the Banks of the Nile
California

Dear Friends:

For many years, in fact since its first appearance the "Garden section" under the various names it has appeared, has been of great delight and help to me.

I enjoyed every article, also the "Hobbies and Hints" column and I think timely to show my appreciation through a small contribution to the same, hoping that some of its thousands of readers may also enjoy and profit by my delightful experience.

From the banks of the Nile, where the night air is heavily laden with the fragrance of lotus nymphæa, jasmine, and many other highly perfumed flowers, via the antipodes to California—such is the history of some modest looking stock seeds (Cheiranthus or Levkoje).

It so happened that a party in Egypt sent some stock seeds to friends in New Zealand, who, wishing to share again, sent part of these seeds to relatives in Milwaukee, Wis., from whence a smaller lot was forwarded to a dear little mother in California.

Having no garden of her own, she lovingly intrusted these seeds to another friend, where they fell into good ground and began to grow (July 27, 1933).

The latter part of September, no other ground being available, the seedlings were transplanted into a rose border, where they continued to grow and, owing to a very mild California winter, they just kept on growing.

Late in February, while it was still rainy and cool, the first flowers unfolded; by March 15 they reached a height of 3 feet 6 inches; on Easter Sunday they measured 4 feet 3 inches, and at the time of this writing the tallest plant tops the five-foot mark.

The plants are of a vigorous habit, pyramidal in shape and healthy in appearance. The flowers (lavender-pink) are borne on strong spikes in great profusion and are highly scented, filling the rooms near by with a perfume that is characteristic only of the delta of the Nile. Individual flowers, resembling a small rose or hollyhock, measure three inches across. The leaves—dark green and luxuriant, thick and somewhat lobed like a dandelion leaf, are 10 to 12 inches long.

Nearly every passer-by stops to enjoy the beauty and fragrance of these stocks, the kind of which they have never seen before. Many a camera clicks—taking away a silent, but unforgettable memory. The climax of sharing occurred when some of the best flowers were used for our church decoration.

The friends who furnished the seeds cut some of these flowers on Easter Sunday and sent them by mail to Milwaukee, where they arrived in splendid condition, giving joy for a whole week.

May I suggest a hint for best results? Success will be achieved by planting them in a season when continuous growth can be assured—keep the ground loose by frequent, but shallow cultivation, however never when the soil is real wet, else the leaves turn yellow. They like rich soil and occasional feeding, and respond beautifully to lots of love—like all flowers.

(Mr.) J. J. B.

Snakes in the Grass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cody, Wyo.

A FAMILY of three harmless grass snakes, like the fabled Three Bears, lives under the front door stone of our cabin. Their ancestors pioneered here in 1926; since then some of these reptilian settlers have been literally underfoot each summer.

These grass snakes are a mottled taupe and sand—protective coloration, for desert soil and vegetation here are dull-toned. Among the dusty-miller foliage of wild geraniums, and against the dun-hued soil, these little ground creatures are not visible, save to the keen and experienced eye. Until I had learned to look out for them, I often came within a footfall of them. They are some two feet long, with tapering tails, the bodies scarcely an inch through at the thickest part. The head is neat and flat, with bright black beads for eyes, set far at the side for good watchfulness. The forked tongue is of a luminous amber color.

Though these snakes are far from handsome in appearance, they are useful in catching mice, flies, ants and other household pests. Ants in particular are often a menace in the arid country, growing to great size. All about are circular areas a dozen feet across which red ant colonies have ravaged of all vegetation so that the ground is bare. Thus we welcome the snakes as they help to get rid of these ants.

Unlike the rattler, which is far too populous in our dry region, the grass snakes do not like heat. They come out to forage when morn and eve are cool; before midday they retire to the coolness of dim recesses under the cabin. But as summer wanes and the sun loses fervor, the snakes emerge to bask luxuriously on the warm stepping-stones, where they sometimes extend full length.

Our snakes, notwithstanding kindly treatment, are really quite timid. If approached boisterously or abruptly, they slither off to safety in great haste. They do not tolerate familiarities from even the pet lamb, the fowls, cats or dogs. They are never coiled in spirals, but lie in parallel folds or figure-eights or straight out. At times two are found together, as if for companionship, but usually some distance apart. Hidden in the parching grasses, they resemble a strand of old rope or a curl of dried leather strap—until you see them move, and it is astonishing how swift and graceful their movement is. When in quest of flies, they slide slowly along, the bright amber fangs darting back and forth tirelessly.

ALTA BOOTH DUNN.

Color in Shrubs

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Autumn is an excellent time to plant ornamental shrubs, which look delightful when set in small groups in conspicuous parts of the garden, or if there is room a shrubbery composed exclusively of them provides a striking feature. No special preparation of soil is necessary. The ordinary garden, if it is in good heart, provides the roots of these shrubs with all they need. Sunshine is essential. It is the rays of light that flush up the color pigments, giving them those manifold hues which light up everything in the garden. After digging deeply, the roots should be planted firmly. That I regard as essential. Unless shrub roots have a secure hold, the branches will die back, and the specimens become misshapen.

One of the most variegated shrubs is Diewevilla variegata (one of the bush honeysuckles). Streaks of silver run through the green, while the shape of the bushes enables every leaf to be seen to the best advantage. The bright red leaves of Pissard's Plum (Prunus Pissardii) are richness itself, while the two hollies Golden King and Silver Queen are a matchless pair. Japanese maples of the polymorphum type cannot be overlooked. Rubrum is the best of the red-leaved sorts, while aureum stands supreme in the yellows. If these maples have beneath them clumps of daffodils or fritillaries, they are incomparable in springtime when the flowers mingle with the developing foliage.

As an example of feathery beauty, I know of nothing to equal Cupressus Westermanii. There is a silvery sheen over tthe foliage, which glints in the sunshine as though the bush had been sprinkled with hoarfrost. Skimmia japonica variegata is an evergreen with rather conspicuous leaves. These are margined sometimes with silver, sometimes with gold. In either case they are lovely. If they bear berries, as they will provided you plant the two sexes, the red fruits will add a splash of color to the already bright effect.

C. H. C.

The above suggestions apply to English garden conditions. If used in other climates it would be well to secure local advice in adapting them.—Editor.

A Club Project With the Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF A Garden Club is interested in developing a love of beauty in the neighborhood, a good way to accomplish it is by way of a school flower exhibit. Children are impressed with the idea that their efforts are to be noticed and rewarded if deserving.

Notices should be sent out at a stated time in the spring and fall, or just during one of the seasons, that the flower exhibit will be held in the school hall. This notice should mention the prizes to be awarded in each room. It should be made plain that the arrangement submitted by the child must contain flowers from a garden in which he has done most of the work. Because some children cannot have a garden, a place should be given them in the exhibit. This can take the form of an arrangement of flowers in which he must furnish the container. Thus his artistic ability will count rather than the growing.

Three or four classes of entries from each room can furnish an attractive table display for that room. Here is a suggestion: (1) An arrangement of flowers grown in child's own garden, child to furnish container; (2) best single specimen grown in child's own garden; (3) best arrangement of flowers not necessarily grown by the child, but child must furnish container, prizes to be awarded solely on beauty and originality of arrangement; (4) drawings or paintings of wild or garden flowers. (Discourage the picking of wild flowers for the art work. Insist that this must be done without destroying the flower.) Potted plants and ribbons make good awards, though bulbs are appreciated. Awards should be made by number only, after which the prize winner's name may be attached.

Club members should bring plants and blooms of unusual beauty, and place them around the outside of the school exhibit. This will instill a desire to produce such beauty in the heart of the child. Women with a knowledge of flowers and understanding hearts as far as children are concerned should be chosen to preside at the exhibit and as children visit the show, they should show a readiness to answer all questions.

A speaker well versed in exhibit lore should address the young people previous to the exhibit as to when and how to cut the flowers. Earlier training in flower arrangement should be given by the teacher, and it is well to have some club member of especial artistic ability to give some advice as to what makes effective treatment of blooms.

If the club can arrange to furnish bulbs and seeds at cost, this is a great help for the child is assured of quality seeds and bulbs at low cost and can make a better showing. It is a good idea to have a gardener of some estate or someone with ability meet with the children and tell them how to prepare the soil and sow the seeds. The planting of bulbs should be encouraged also. This preliminary work by the club will prove a great help later at the time of the exhibit.

Every child should see the show and school hours should be arranged so that plenty of time may be spent. The exhibit should be open both afternoon and evening in order that both father and mother may attend.

Vegetable exhibits also prove just as interesting and are surprisingly beautiful.

Getting the Children Ready for School

When assembling the school-time wardrobes, remember that you can save considerable time by turning to the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for shopping information. They will inform you of timely buying opportunities. They will direct you to stores well equipped to make your task of selecting clothes as easy and pleasant as possible.

The Home Forum

In the Depths

HERE was silence. The tunnel ran straight ahead into blackness impenetrable beyond the range of our yellow tallow candles, rugged walls of gleaming white limestone and a slightly tilted roof, cut to its line of natural cleavage. The rock was immovable, an immensity that man could scratch but could not alter; and here, forty fathoms below the sea, no life penetrated. Yet this solidity and this lifelessness were illusory. Beside the light railway a stream of water was rushing towards the electric pump whose purring was lost behind us; and the seemingly solid rock, through which the mine tunnel was being driven, was rent by vertical faults into great blocks which had shifted with the movements of the living earth. In the widest fault, a yard-thick wall of crushed stone and clay, a stream had cut a wriggling passage with occasional wide water-scoured chambers as it worked downwards into the earth to disgorge into some underground river and seek an unknown sea. Far down the shaft a tallow candle glimmered yellow, and a bogey of stone-refuse rumbled along the railway, its light reflected in the running water; and out of the darkness ahead came the purring of pneumatic drills, eating into the rock that still stood between the tunnel and the bottom of the crater of iron ore.

The new level had drawn off the water from the higher working level which was now dry. A similar stone-walled tunnel ran to the edge of the ore, and there gave place to the working bays which were walled and roofed with wood, great logs of larch. By the light of guttering candles, stuck in spikes into the pit-props, men were working against the face of the purple-brown ore; filling the bogeys and despatching them, bringing back new props and arching over each new bit of tunnel as it was cleared. The miners were big-framed, with the bulging foreheads and massive chins of men of energy; most of them were past middle age, for the industry was declining and absorbed few young men. As they walked, they stooped their big heads and heavy shoulders, for they had spent half their lives in crouching along these small tunnels. From another working a cry went up: "Fire on!" And a moment later came a number of muffled explosions, the heavy thudding of falling ore, and the smell of burnt gunpowder. Smoke surged along the tunnel, dimming the yellow candleflame, and then was swept away by the ventilating current.

Here there was none of the silence of the rock tunnels, even in the disused workings where the picks and bogeys were still. There was no water, but there was movement, constant movement, in the roof and in the walls around. It was like the faint trickling of water, but less musical; like the pattering of mice in a wall, but less clear, —the voice of the surface earth setting down upon the workings. Here was a foot-thick lintel of larch, broken in the middle by the pressure and shored up from beneath by a ridge-log bracketed from the uprights; yet already the points of the brackets had throttled the log until it was shivered to splinters, crushed by the weight above. There was another brace twisted into matchwood, as though immense hands had wrung it inexorably; and above the face of the working was a mass of props and boards crushed into a pulp of shapeless wood, like straws crushed between the jaws of a vice; for the ore of the crater was being stripped in complete layers and, as each layer was abandoned, the roof was allowed to sink in, two hundred feet of earth and sand settling slowly, to form a solid roof for the working below. On one side of the tunnel the iron ore showed between the props, brown with sparkling veins of silica, and on the other side was the open space of the last bay, its timbers already twisting, cracking, collapsing with the settling of the roof. The air was full of a mouldy smell, the rotting of the wood which lay dozens of feet thick overhead, crushed and mingled with the shifting earth. In a few days this bay too, would be squashed flat and the miners would be working farther on or down below. The life of the mine was stirring far away, bogeys rumbling along the light railways, voices calling; but here was only the sound of the settling earth, crackling, trickling, pattering, irresistible.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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Milton's Ideals For Education

Besides divorce pamphlets, Milton had written during the year before his wife's return his two most agreeable tracts—Of Education and Areopagitica. The Education tract was evoked by the request of his friend, Hartlib. He admits it to be but a summary—"these few observations which have flower'd off." They set forth his program for the liberal education of boys from twelve to twenty-one.

Not all the airy grace with which he describes the hill-side of a virtuous and noble education, "so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospect and melodious sounds on every side, that the Harp of Orpheus was not more charming," can disguise the fact that his Academies were to be the most laborious cramming-schools that ever afflicted schoolboys. Milton says that the young gentlemen would enjoy it, so much sweeter would be their fare than "that asinine feast of sowthistles and brambles which is commonly set before them." They would master their Latin and Greek grammar in no time, and then some easy Greek books could be read to them, interspersed with such lectures as will enflame them with the love of learning and virtue. "Being perfect in the knowledge of personal duty," they then proceed to scramble up the educational hillside at a rather breathless rate, mastering books in Latin and Greek on every branch of knowledge, the curriculum stiffening as the young gentlemen get older. "And ere this time," Milton casually throws in, "the Hebrew tongue at a set hour might have been gained . . . whereto it would be no impossibility to add the Chaldey, and the Syrian Dialect." As a relief, they shall have wrestling, fencing, and so on, and mock wars to teach them the arts of battle, and music to recreate and refine them. . . .

The Education tract has been instanced as showing that Milton still, in this period, was hopeful for human nature. The same might be said of Areopagitica, written to protest against press censorship. The Presbyterian souls of the Assembly had taken alarm at the flood of schismatical pamphlets that multiplied with the sectaries; they had not overthrown prelacy to set up liberty and they perceived that they must act quickly. Hence the new Printing Ordinance, of which Milton took no notice, calmly publishing his divorce pamphlets without leave. He then saw that it was time to do something about freedom of the press, "so that the judgement of what should be published and what suppressed should not be in the hands of a few men, and those mostly unlearned and of common capacity. . . ."

This splendid plea and protest is too familiar to call for much comment here. It contains some of Milton's finest felicities of rhetoric and phrase, quite his best good sense, the most eloquent eulogies of free choice ever uttered in English. . . .

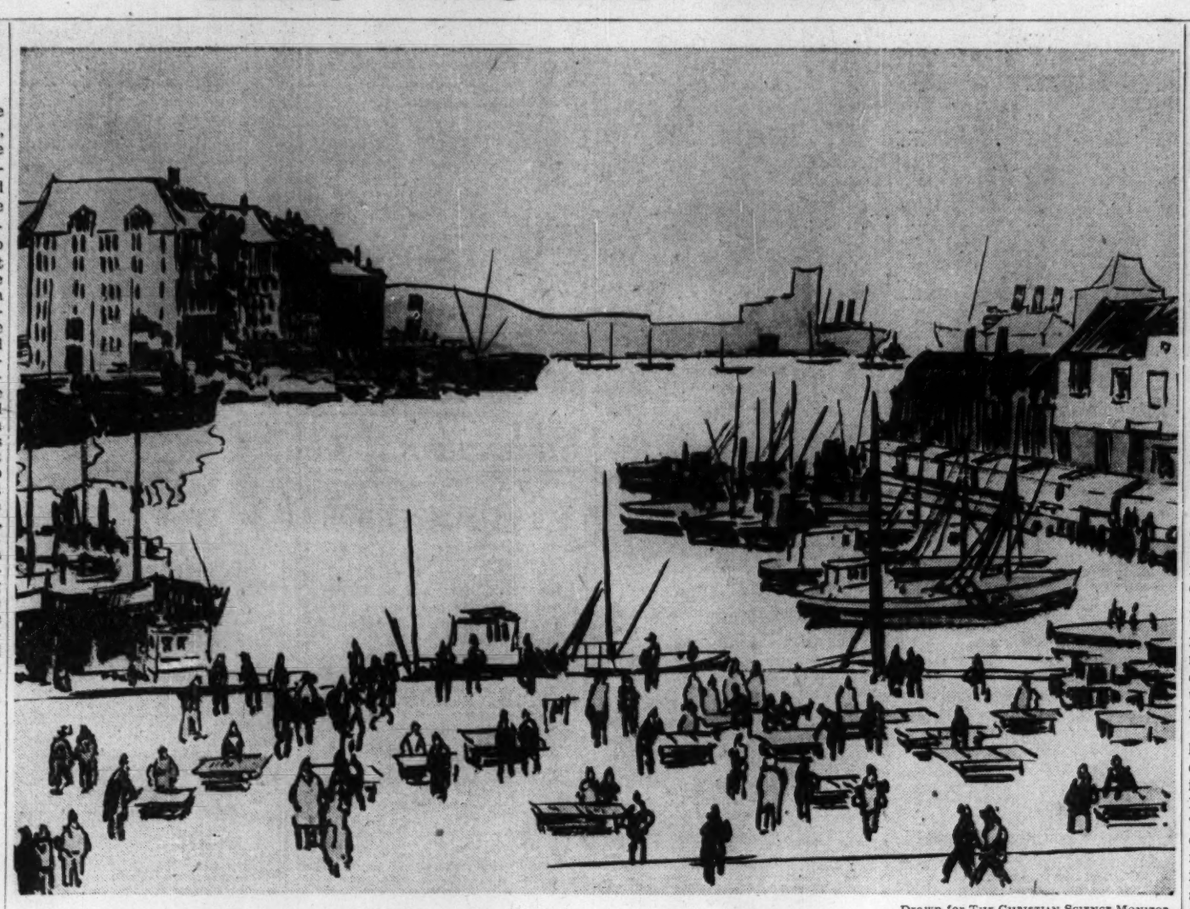
Areopagitica was published with no licence asked for or received. The Stationers' Company called the attention of Parliament to this omission; but the matter was wisely not pursued—an example of the immunity from justice which was to stand our author in good stead throughout his life.—From ROSE MACAULAY'S "Milton." (London: Duckworth.)

Argyllshire Hills

They march with me for many a mile,
Their cloudy cloaks flung wide,
The rugged giants of Argyll,
The sentinels of Clyde;
Grim guardians, over loch and wood
Their ancient sway they cast,
But one in friendly brotherhood
They throng me to the last.

Till on the utmost verge of land,
While waves between us flow,
Leaning above the tide they stand
Watching me as I go;
Weaving their wizard spells again
Of air and earth and sea
That forge themselves a magic chain
Forever binding me!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Busy Wharves of Bergen, Norway, Center of the Fishing Industry.

Bergen: Fish, Flowers and the Hanseatic League

THE coast of Norway is similar to the cutting edge of a great saw. Its teethlike fiords, incisions into a rugged, mountainous land, saw the activities of one of the most adventurous peoples that ever lived. Iceland and Greenland, far beyond the ken of the shore-hugging Phœnicians, knew their serpent craft. The coast of Africa saw them; the Mediterranean Sea was their playground. With ship and sword, they wrested fortune from the fat lands to the south. Today the sea still provides them with a living, but it is the fishline and the cod that fill empty larders.

The center of this fishing industry, on the southern half of the coast, is Bergen. Bergen, its wharves jutting out into the water, its houses massed in stolid standing groups in the older part, is on a tongue of land that extends into a broad fiord skirted by low mountains and hills, masses of gray violet, gray blue and green; the skies overhead often broken or gray or mottled with clouds gathering for a fresh attack. So much does it rain in Bergen that there is a tradition that a horse once took fright when he saw an inhabitant on the street *without* an umbrella.

On the slabs of the fish quay, continually wet by the skies or the hand of man, one finds the most exciting part of Bergen and the cleanest fish pier in the world. Here there is none of the clatter, the bickering of Latin markets. The seeming confusion is orderly, the buying serious. Even the small boy reflects the dignity of the clime. Neatly displayed on huge platters, fish are offered for sale; and behind them in the gray waters of the fiord the fishing boats seem impatiently waiting a return to the open sea. But, oddly enough, when one thinks of Bergen, it is not of corsairs and fish, but of the medieval Hanseatic League, the commercial empire that dominated the Teutonic north for over a century.

* * *

Founded in 1070 A. D. Bergen had its Vikings, but it became identified early in the growing traffic of cod and fish oil. The Hanseatic League was attracted to the site by its central location in the fishing industry, and selected this ice-free port on the Atlantic as its chief Norwegian port; and incidentally it was the northernmost outpost of the trading guild that ruled with an iron hand ninety towns from Bergen to the very back yard of Venice. In 1445 German merchants descended on Bergen and established themselves as complete masters, even excluding Norwegian traders from the use of the port.

The older part of Bergen, near the wharves, retains something of the Hansa flavor. The streets are narrow, their sides walled in by houses with steeply pitched roofs, their red and gray tiles occasionally flashing in patches of sunshine; and immediately above one's head are gayly decked flower boxes (a custom dearly beloved by the Scandinavians), and quaint signs with carved frames around them, hanging like medieval banners flung out to welcome the return of a prince or a great thane. But if Bergen is deemed colorful today with its seven hills rising behind it, one should have seen it in the days of the League. Then even the old wooden houses with their steep gables and carved beams were tinted pink or blue or green.

The Hanseatic League, which was founded to stamp out competition—in a day when big business had no anti-trust laws to confine it, and to blast piracy from the sea, established sixteen warehouses to carry on its business in Bergen and a separate colony that had as queer a set of laws to govern it as even the early settlers in far-off New England. So strong was the power of the League "that no king might rule in Copenhagen (Norway being then a part of Denmark) without the consent of the League." If you have a flair for such relics, you can find some of the old buildings of the League and one house in particular preserved intact on the waterfront.

If you enter the old Hansa house, you will find the warehouse on the ground floor; and, mounting to the first floor, you will see an anteroom leading to the *Stue* or office where the manager sat. Behind the office were his dining room and bedroom. No woman was supposed even to set foot in the house. The bed, ensconced in a wooden alcove shut off from the rest of the room by a sliding panel, could be tended from the outside through another sliding panel in the outer wall. "In this room a beautiful brass kettle, suspended over a big brass basin, caught and delighted the eye—a type of washstand which is among the vanished glories of the past that are really worth regretting." On the second floor were the rooms for the workmen and apprentices. Here again the beds were built in the boxed-up manner, with the same sliding panels back and front, so that they could be made from the outside.

* * *

Much of Bergen, however, is not old. There are broad streets and well-spaced houses, squares and statues, and on one of the streets stands the home of Ole Bull, remembered fondly by an older generation of Americans as an accomplished violinist and the accompanist of Adelina Patti. But Bergen for me is the Bergen of the fish wharf and the Hansa warehouses, the Bergen of the narrow streets and the flower boxes and the signs—and yes, even the Bergen of the lachrymose skies and the umbrellas.

Gulf Weed

This bronze that rocks upon the water
is brighter than any sunlit tree;
lovelier than autumn's leaf
is this raveled metal of the sea.

These bronze-bright loops and fringes drifting
out of the Gulf are rich as old
threads of tapestries, as coins,—
are a briefer and more living gold!

FRANCES FROST.

„Weit überwinden"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM 8. KAPITEL seines Briefes an die Römer erreicht der Apostel Paulus die Höhe geistiger Eingebung, wenn er am Schlusse seiner meisterhaften Unterscheidung zwischen fleischlicher und geistiger Gesinnung sagt: „Wer will uns scheiden von der Liebe Gottes? Trübsal oder Angst oder Verfolgung oder Hunger oder Blöße oder Fährlichkeit oder Schwert? . . . Aber in dem allem überwinden wir weit um deswillen, der uns geliebet hat". Wenn wir Gott unerschütterlich treu bleiben, beweisen wir, daß Er, der uns verheißen hat, uns zu unterstützen und uns den vollständigen Sieg über Sünde, Anfechtung und den Tod zu geben, treu ist.

Als Paulus seinen Brief schrieb, war er noch nicht in Rom gewesen; aber er wußte wohl, daß Rom damals der Welteroberer war. Die Christen in Rom, an die er schrieb, kannten den Glanz der römischen Siege. Sie würden erkennen, daß, wenn schon die Kriegsscharen Cäsars im Namen eines irdischen Herrschers Völker besiegen konnten, diejenigen, die durch die Liebe Gottes, die Christus Jesus offenbarte, siegen konnten, weit mehr als gewöhnliche Sieger sein würden.

Obgleich Christus Jesus auf kein irdisches Reich Anspruch erhob, war er der wahre Eroberer der Welt. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt über ihn in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 162, 163): „Mit der Kraft erhabenen Hoffens, Glaubens und Verstehens ausgerüstet, trachtete er den dreifältigen Irrtum—die Welt, das Fleisch und den Teufel—zu besiegen". Zur Vorbereitung auf diese Eroberung ging Jesus unter anderem, wie berichtet ist, in die Wüste, wo er versucht wurde und gewissen Erscheinungsformen des sterblichen oder fleischlichen Gemüts, dem materiellen Sinn und materieller Substanz, empfindender Materie und dem uralten Bösen, entgegentrat und sie meisterte, wodurch er bewies, daß sie Täuschungen des sterblichen Sinnes sind. Sein Sieg war der Sieg über eine Welt falschen Scheins. Als Jesus die Macht der Wahrheit über die sichtbaren Formen des Irrtums —Sünde, Krankheit, Armut, Tod und das Grab—bewies, führte er keine der gewöhnlichen Kriegswaffen. Sein Sieg war ein geistiger Sieg, durch den er die Überlegenheit der Wahrheit und der Liebe über alle scheinbaren Kräfte des Bösen bewies. Er war „ausgerüstet"—als Krieger vollständig bewaffnet—„mit der Kraft erhabenen Hoffens, Glaubens und Verstehens". Diese unsichtbare geistige Rüstung schützte ihn vor den Tücken des fleischlichen Sinnes, so daß er den Weg des Lebens in der göttlichen Wissenschaft frei und furchtlos offenbaren und beweisen konnte.

Der Kampfplatz für diesen Widerstreit mit den Scheinmächten des Bösen ist, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, dort, wo Jesus ihn fand: im Bewußtsein jedes einzelnen. Hier ringt jeder mit dem „dreifältigen Irrtum" des sterblichen Sinnes. Hier erkennt er den zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffenen Menschen. Hier lernt er verstehen, daß der Geist die einzige Substanz, die Quelle der Versorgung ist. Hier findet er, daß das Böse keine Wesenheit oder Wesenseigenart hat; denn Gott ist das All in allem. Hier beweist er wie Jesus, daß „die Welt, das Fleisch und der Teufel" nichts zu geben haben, und daß sie auch nicht das Geringste vom Guten wegnehmen können.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart das Prinzip und die Regel, wodurch Jesus die in Erscheinung tretenden Formen von Sünde und Krankheit, den Tod und das Grab überwand. Wer wahrhaft verstehen lernt, wie die Wahrheit den Irrtum überwindet, wie das Leben den Tod vernichtet, und wie die Liebe Bosheit wirkungslos macht, kann heute ähnliche Heilungswerke vollbringen wie der Meister von Galiläa, der das Volk heilte, die Werke des Teufels zerstörte, und auf den Wogen des materiellen Sinnes wandelte.

Vielleicht noch nie in der menschlichen Geschichte hat sich dieser hydraköpfige „dreifältige Irrtum" in heftigeren Erscheinungsformen der Zwietracht ausgeprägt als gegenwärtig. „Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt die Notwendigkeit an, die Welt, das Fleisch und das Böse zu überwinden und auf diese Weise allen Irrtum zu zerstören", erklärt Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 10). Diese „Notwendigkeit" tritt überall zutage. Alle, die wahre Sieger werden wollen, müssen „mit der Kraft erhabenen Hoffens, Glaubens und Verstehens ausgerüstet" sein, um die Nichtsheit jeder auf der falschen Vorstellung, daß das Dasein materiell sei, beruhenden materiellen Annahme zu beweisen. Was von Gott stammt, ist die Wirklichkeit des Seins, und was geltend macht, einen andern als den göttlichen Ursprung zu haben, hat keine Wirklichkeit und keine Macht.

Dieser Sieg über den Irrtum bedingt keinen Kampf mit der Wirklichkeit, sondern die Vernichtung falscher Annahmen, die uns von der Liebe Gottes und von dem wahren Verständnis der Herrschaft des Menschen zu trennen suchen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist die erhabene Erklärung des Paulus, „daß weder Tod noch Leben, weder Engel noch Fürstentümer noch Gewalten, weder Gegenwärtiges noch Zukünftiges . . . uns scheiden mag von der Liebe Gottes, die in Christo Jesu ist, unserm Herrn".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Looking Down On Peru

The peaks emerged from the mists; the highest clouds tore themselves upon the rocks and flung their wisps across our aerial route. Three thousand feet: we descended into the cold again. There we were above the sea. We turned over the waves and five minutes later a pale line grew out of the mist: it was the coast. The wireless officer handed me a slip of paper: "You are going to see Paramonga." On the dunes, not far from the slag rocks dimpled with little creeks, rose an immense mount, a triple citadel of earth, in three stages. I could trace the aqueduct, the reservoir and the close; it was the southern and most ancient extremity of the Great Empire, the cradle of the first Chimus.

The rocks beneath the water, like ecchymoses or veins beneath the skin, edged the most arid land in all the world, where flourishes nothing but desert flora, whose stems hoard water like rare treasure—ashy lichens, thorns and mimosas. Before the great storm of 1895 the last recorded rain was in 1725. In other more favored parts of the Chile-Peruvian desert it rains every ten years; then from each fissure vegetation springs forth, blooming in a few hours, only to dwindle sere and yellow just as soon. In Chanchan, they say, a thief has no need of tools with which to pierce the walls of houses that he means to burgle: a sponge is sufficient. . . . Here was Chanchan, the greatest American city, the equal of Memphis, the B. C. New York: nothing remains now but three crumbling terraces and two labyrinths like the workings of fossilized snails.

Excavators have gone over the soil of this Empire, as fragile as it was civilized, for five hundred years, and still they are finding specimens of that marvellous pottery from which the whole pre-Inca history is written. The Chimu was destroyed in the fourteenth century by the conquering savages descending from the Andes; the Incas had only to cut the irrigation canals and occupy the sources of water. . . .

The sun broke through the clouds again; it was more than two hours since we had left Lima. The sea, catching the color of the sky, became blue once more; our visibility improved steadily, from twelve to twenty and then to thirty miles. We passed above promontories edged with black reefs, their crests stained with guano. From above the wrinkled sea appeared like a stretch of leather. It seemed far less surprising than when seen from the shore; to us who could peer into its depths and see there the same rocks, the same sandy wastes as on land, it seemed but a continuation of the land. White foam was floating sluggishly on the surface and stagnating in the creeks like the "skin" of warmed milk. The guano birds, disturbed by our motors, traced lace-like patterns in the air below us. . . .

Above Chimbote the kindly pilot turned to the right to show us two Sun temples in the middle of greenish country, streaked black and brown like a lynx. I looked down and noticed two hills of dried mud, stretches of rebellious earth surrounding a wall which rose towards a sort of astronomical observatory and seamed with irrigation canals, huge enclosures in which the ruined buildings in squares, as they are in China, scarcely breaking the surface of the sand, formed patterns like the lines of a tennis court. Looking down on them from above restored to these cities the geometric spirit in which they were conceived. We were at Trujillo, the new Trujillo, for that in which Pizarro was born is situated in Estremadura.—From "Indian Air," by PAUL MORAND. Translated by DESMOND FLOWER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"More than conquerors"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighth chapter of Romans the Apostle Paul rises to the height of spiritual inspiration when, in concluding his masterly distinction between carnal-mindedness and spiritual-mindedness, he says: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? . . . Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us." If we abide steadfastly in our allegiance to God, we prove that He is faithful who has promised to support us and to give us a complete victory over sin, tribulation, and death.

When Paul wrote this epistle he had not yet been to Rome, but he well knew that Rome was the world conqueror of that time. The Christians in Rome to whom he was writing were familiar with the splendor of the Roman conquests. They would perceive that if the cohorts of Cæsar were able to conquer nations in the name of an earthly sovereign, how much more than ordinary conquerors should be those who could triumph through the love of God as revealed by Christ Jesus.

Although he claimed no earthly kingdom, Christ Jesus was the true conqueror of the world. Of him, in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 162, 163), "Panoplied in the strength of an exalted hope, faith, and understanding, he sought to conquer the three-in-one of error: the world, the flesh, and the devil." Among his steps preparatory to his entering upon this conquest, Jesus, it is recorded, went into the wilderness, where, being tempted, he met and mastered certain phases of mortal or carnal mind, material sense and substance, sentient matter, and elementary evil, and proved them to be illusions of mortal sense. His conquest was over a world of false seeming. When he went forth to demonstrate the power of Truth over the visible forms of error, manifest as sin, sickness, poverty, death, and the grave, Jesus carried none of the ordinary weapons of warfare. His was a spiritual conquest proving the supremacy of Truth and Love over all the seeming forces of evil. He was "panoplied"—completely equipped as a warrior—"in the strength of an exalted hope, faith, and understanding." This invisible spiritual armor protected him from the subtleties of the carnal mind, and left him free and fearless to reveal and to demonstrate the way of life in divine Science.

The battle ground for this conflict with the seeming forces of evil, as Christian Science shows, is where Jesus found it, in each one's own mentality. Here the individual grapples with the "three-in-one of error" of mortal sense. Here he recognizes man as made in the image and likeness of God. Here he learns that Spirit is the only substance, the source of supply. Here he finds that evil has no entity or identity, for God is All-in-all. Here he proves, as did Jesus, that "the world, the flesh, and the devil" have nothing to give, and that they cannot take away one iota of good.

Christian Science is revealing the Principle and rule by means of which Jesus overcame the manifest forms of sin, sickness, death, and the grave. Those who gain a true understanding of how Truth overcomes error, Life destroys death, and Love neutralizes malice, are able now to do healing works similar to those accomplished by the Master of Galilee who healed multitudes, destroyed the works of the devil, and walked over the waves of material sense.

Perhaps never before in human history has this hydra-headed "three-in-one of error" expressed itself in more acute forms of discord than at the present time. "Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 10), "reveals a necessity for overcoming the world, the flesh, and evil, and thus destroying all error." This "necessity" is apparent on every side. Those who would become true conquerors need to be "panoplied in the strength of an exalted hope, faith, and understanding," in order to prove the nothingness of every type of material belief included in the false concept of existence as material. That which comes forth from God is the reality of being, and that which claims any other source than the divine has no reality or power.

This conquest of error does not involve a conflict with reality, but the destruction of false beliefs which would separate us from the love of God and the true understanding of man's dominion. Christian Science proves, as in the exalted words of Paul, "that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, . . . shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Many Singing Rivers

Roads are very well, but there is no way to know a country like the green way of its hidden waters. A road, especially if it is a Roman road, climbs stiffly over the great rock barriers of the land. A road travels in a straight line between town and town, and often disdainfully ignores the little hamlets that cluster under the brow of a hill or on the shelving banks of a river. A road reveals the open face of a country, its scars and its visible asperities. Only a river leads the patient traveller to the secret heart of the land. Only a river, winding from hollow to hollow, searching out the softer and shallower places in the rocky crust of the earth, meandering through green meadows that blaze with buttercups in the hot summers, gliding imperceptibly like the sands in a glass, shimmering like a dream in the morning mist, or lying lazily under the sun at noon, sighing past bird-haunted islands where no fowler lurks, or singing over shallows under a narrow bridge, betrays the hidden beauties of the country and the song of the heart of the earth.

Many singing rivers thread their way through France . . . The speech of the old Gauls, the speech of the soldiers and peasants of the Middle Ages, before the dramatists and clerics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made French a precise language and purged it of many little lyrical words, still rings musically in these names. Eure and Avre and Iton, Ause and Vise and Bresle, Aune and Aven and Mignon, Sienne and Sélune and Andelle and Braye, Huisne and Sarthe and Dives, and Vienne and Creuse and Cher—there are no modern antiphonies in these. In them the France of Ronsard and of Rabelais lives forever.

The streams are for the most part navigable by small boats and barges, but since they rarely communicate with large towns, the gaily painted barges which carry coal and gasoline and cement and timber from one end of France to the other cling to the great rivers and the canals, and leave the lesser waterways severely alone. . . . The broad flat leaves of the water lily lie along the river's edge, and near them rise the water rushes like an army of lances. From the overhanging bank a rat cleaves the still waters like a stone, making a sharp metallic sound in the drowsy heat. There is no other noise of life along the whole course of the rivulet, except the splash of the mill-wheel turning, the murmur of bees in the long grass of the meadow, and the bird song from the high trees.—From "The Heart of France," by GEORGE SLOCOMBE. (London: Selwyn & Blount.)

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Wallace Advises Farmers of Need For Coöperation

People, He Said, Must Cast Out Prejudice, Fear and Greed in Contacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 21—People of the nation must think of the other person's rights and welfare, it was declared by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, in a talk this week to farmers here. He said conditions affecting one part of the country affect all parts. Speaking of the tariff, he said both political parties stand alike on the problems faced.

"The important thing for the great middle class," he declared, "is to preach the doctrine that we are all members of one body." He added that in learning to live together, agriculture, industry and labor must discover what is justice for each, and that in an economic democracy it is necessary to think not only of rights but of duty and of the other person's rights.

"No matter how much machinery is built up eventually by way of county control associations (under the AAA), code authorities and national economic councils, through which either party might function, the machinery, he pointed out, will avail little unless the great rank and file are better informed in their minds and possibly, better intentioned in their hearts. It is necessary for the people to cast out prejudices, fear and greed, making it impossible to think and to weigh cold, hard facts."

Much depends on how many acres are producing stuff that can't be consumed in this country and cannot be sold abroad. The issue, he said, could be dodged for a time by increasing the price of gold, by increasing foreign loans and by lowering tariffs but "eventually we will have to face it and no monetary advice on earth can enable us to escape it."

The Secretary said the "Democratic Administrations since the Civil War had all been nigh tariff administrations, with import duties just a little lower than Republican tariffs."

Defending crop reduction, he declared, "Some people say there is something sinful about controlling acreage. They think it is all right for a factory to shut down and throw people out of work. I see no distinction.

"It is no sin for farmers to act in union with the Government. . . . It is an absolute necessity, and if we don't act, this whole civilization becomes imperiled again as it was in 1932."

Secretary Wallace was the chief speaker on a mass meeting program sponsored by the Winnebago County Farm Bureau. Talks were given by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Mr. Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; Mr. Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, and others.

Theaters

"Obsession"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGUNQUIT, Me.—Martin Berkely's "Obsession," which opened at the Ogunquit Playhouse here last night, has several points in its favor. It contains some exceptionally good writing; it contributes several thoroughly believable characters and the first act is one of intense dramatic interest. With all these, "Obsession" seems at the outset to have the makings of a good dramatic piece, especially when one adds the ingredient of a more than competent cast.

The story concerns Michael Lawrence, a brilliant young novelist, whose devotion for his sister has become abnormal. Consequently, he hates her explorer-playboy lover, Gordon Kaspar. Kaspar has always been a hero since his days as a Harvard star athlete. Great as the hatred had been, however, Lawrence had done the football hero's studying for him in college in order to contribute something to the object of his sister's love.

Unfortunately, Mr. Berkely has failed to a large extent to exploit the possibilities of a new solution to this unhealthy sort of triangle. With the final killing of Kaspar by Lawrence and the young author's subsequent suicide, "Obsession" is brought to a more or less conventional end. Mr. Berkley does manage to strike a somewhat fresh note with his complete lack of sympathy for such things as Lawrence's perversion.

Last night's performance was a splendid example of careful direction and talented playing. Miss Florence Williams as Joyce Lawrence, the sister, proved herself an actress of real ability. Her emotional range is great, her diction clear, her dramatic personality one of the most effective seen this summer. It was only her subtle playing of the last scene which saved the final curtain from being weak.

Frank Roberts was convincing as Kaspar, and Russell Gleason's portrayal of the young author, though uneven, had some brilliant spots. Russell Rhodes and A. J. Herbert also deserve mention for their performances.

"Obsession" is one of the very few tragedies to be tried out so far on summer boards. Walter Hartwig, the director of the playhouse, deserves much credit for this rather daring move, summer tastes being what they are. The settings were as usual interesting and effective, although somewhat shallow. Not a great play, "Obsession" is worth seeing, if only for its flashes of good writing and the performance of Miss Williams.

"Twelfth Night"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAGNOLIA, Mass. — Maude Adams is bringing her tour of "Twelfth Night" through the summer stands to a close this week at the Oceanside Theater, here. Miss Adams's winsome portrayal of Maria and the somewhat new approach which she has chosen to take have been commented upon extensively. It is a performance considerably worth seeing; and as its future is not definite, many will desire to witness this production. A review of Miss Adams's "Twelfth Night" appeared in this column when she began her tour at Ogunquit, Maine. J. D. B.

Ocean Air Mail Service Near

* * *

Pan American Awaits Only Word 'Go'; Pacific Possibilities Are Considered

* * *

Regularly scheduled passenger, express and mail flights around the world are imminent as the last links, the transocean gaps, are about to be closed.

Only the word "go" from the United States Post Office Department with its accompanying mail contract, and preliminary "shakedown" flights lasting a few months, and the Pan American Airways will inaugurate regularly scheduled flight across the North Atlantic ocean, says the magazine Aviation in its August issue.

At the moment Pan American's Sikorsky S-42, its new 38-passenger flying boat developed for possible transocean flight, is winging her way southward from Miami to South America. Pan American hopes to cut two days off the Miami-Buenos Aires schedule and bring Buenos Aires within five and one half days of New York.

"From the very outset," the article says, "there have been unmistakable indications that the company held truly world-wide ambitions. It has carried on conferences since 1928 with all the important airline companies of Europe, and Imperial Airways in particular, in relation to the crossing of the North Atlantic with scheduled airplane service. It has acquired sole rights across Iceland and permission from Denmark to establish meteorological surveys in Greenland. It has reached workable understandings with the governments of Newfoundland and the Bermudas. Its use of the Azores has been made possible by the withdrawal of the French from their exclusive rights there.

"Toward Asia," the article continues, "Pan American Airways has been no less active. In the summer of 1932 it absorbed the airline activities of the Alaskan Airways and the Pacific International Airways. In 1933 it entered the direct Asiatic picture when it acquired a 45 per cent interest in the Chinese National Aviation Corporation. With these two nuclei extension possibilities are infinite; a connection between the two by way of Siberia or Japan; a line to the Philippines; a connection at Hong Kong with the European lines across India; further extension into China. The Asiatic transpacific route via Hawaii is also under survey.

In its constant search for competent ships and men to handle its South American routes Pan American Airways has thrown off the shackles heretofore preventing commercial flight across the oceans.

The S-42, its "Brazilian Clipper," though ostensibly developed for its South American routes is nevertheless, the type of ship that will be used in transoceanic flight. The S-42 has a flying range of 2500 miles against head winds of 30 miles an hour. Thus it can travel longer distances between terminals on the South American route and incidentally negotiate the passages between Newfoundland and the Azores, or the Azores and Spain, for instance.

Pan American has labored for years and succeeded in getting Latin American and South American nations to adopt a universal customs paper to expedite passengers. It has made agreements with the Railway Express Agency to have that vast company as a giant freight and express collection agency to consign freight to its terminals in Miami and Brownsville. Formidable personnel problems have been overcome by Pan American in the development of trained men to operate in its Caribbean services. This has developed a versatile group of operating men whose experience will stand the company in good stead should it essay transoceanic flight.

Prickly Pear Invasion

Ranchmen of western Texas reported prickly pear infestation had increased 100 per cent on their land in the past five years, one authority placing the total area overrun at 50,000,000 acres.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Chick Webb and	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Recital program.....	his orchestra.....	Detroit, game....	Organ Tones.....
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch...	The Tattered Man.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	Bicycle race.....	Dornan Brothers..
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15	Bill Williams, sports..	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program....	Political talk.....	CBS dance music.
7:00	News; vocalist.....	Popular vocal.....	Negro quartet.....	Report; news.....
7:15	Radio Nature League..	Gene and Glenn...	Wayside Cottage..	Organ recital.....
7:30	Government talks.....	After Dinner Revue	Balalaika orch.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller..	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble.
8:00	Will Aubrey, Wander-	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	ing Minstrel; orch...	chestra; soloist....	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Henry King and his	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians; forty-
8:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists....	piece band.....
9:00	Musical Memories with	ERA Choral En-	George Givot; so-	Local dance music.
9:15	Edgar Guest.....	semble recital.....	loist; orchestra..	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	NBC Symphony Or-	"Porcupines, Incor-	Himber Orchestra;	Melody Cruisers....
9:45	chestra concert,	porated," sketch..	Joey Nash, tenor.	Baseball; news....
10:00	Frank Black, con-	H. M. S. Pinafore,'	Hugh Connor and	Troopers Orch.....
10:15	ducting	Gloria LaVey, Ed-	his orchestra.....	Mountain Music....
10:30	"Tim Ryan's Rendez-	ward Neall and	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings,
10:45	vous"; sketch; orch..	others; orchestra	Rhymster; scores .	from Toronto....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; talks...	News Service.....	"The Party Issues"
11:15	Voice of Romance	NBC dance music.	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:30	Rudy Vallee and his	Carl Hoff and his	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music ...	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, Dedication of Pan American Brazilian Clipper, 38-passenger flying boat, from Rio de Janeiro.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
3:15 WBZ, Harry Kogen and his concert orchestra, from Chicago.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; concert orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric DeLamarter, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ, Amos 'n' Andy, speaking to each other from London and San Francisco.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Emery Deutsch's Gypsy Violin; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Music Magic"; vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Mickey Cochrane on the Pennant Race," baseball talk.
9:15 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.
9:30 WBZ, Marcardo's Fiesta Mexicana, characteristic Mexican orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Awarding of university scholarships to 24 youths at Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild dinner; Edwin C. Hill, master of ceremonies.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, in songs and balcony scene from "Cyrano de Bergerac"; Louis Katzman's concert orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WBZ, "Radiana," dramatic program, NBC players, directed by George Brown.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, National Radio Forum; "Alaska and the Government's Activities There," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Revolving stage in center of various novel settings, with Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Frances Williams and Luella Gear in the foreground. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET — "Mary Tudor," by Victor Hugo, with Mary Phillips and the South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA — "Twelfth Night," with Maude Adams. Her final summer theater engagement this season. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winters. With Margalo Gilmore and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER — "The Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. One of the most entertaining mystery films of the season. 2:10, 6:20, 9:10. Also Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow."

BEACON—"The Thin Man," 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. Also "City Limits."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Crime Without Passion." A picture with many fine points of photography, acting and direction—with theme reminiscent of "M." Fenway at 2:18, 4:56, 7:34, 10:12. Paramount at 10:41 a. m., 1:28, 4:15, 7:02, 9:49. Also Helen Twelvetrees in "She Was a Lady."

FINE ARTS — "Inge and Her Millions," with Brigitte Helm of "Three Happy Days." 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Farewell to Love," in English, with Heather Angel and Jan Kiepura—singing well.

BOSTON—Joan Lowell in person and in "Adventure Girl." 11:40 a. m., 2:26, 5:12, 8:58, 10:44. Also "Their Big Moment," with Zasu Pitts, Frank Morgan and Kay Johnson.

STATE — "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, Otto Kruger, Lionel Barrymore and Chic Sale. Robert Louis Stevenson's book interpreted in satisfactory way—with excellent photography of impressive ships. Also Silly Symphony cartoon in color. "The Flying House." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—"Dames." An elaborate musical comedy in Warner Brothers' best style, with Ruby Keeler, Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Guy Kibbee. On the stage, girls' orchestra headed by Count Berni Vici. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 10:20 a. m., 1:00, 3:57, 6:45, 9:33.

KEITH'S—"Romance in the Rain," with Roger Pryor, Heather Angel and Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TREMONT—Lilian Harvey in "My Weakness." Musical comedy. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10. Also Maurice Chevalier in "The Way to Love."

UPTOWN — Ronald Colman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." 2:14, 4:50, 7:26, 10. Also Jack Haley in an amusing comedy. "Here Comes the Groom."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Ubangi," travel film; "Jest of Honor." Soglow cartoon; Minute Mystery; Screen Souvenirs; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Concert in Boylston Branch Library, Jamaica Plain. 8.

Other Events

ERA MARIONETTES — World War Memorial Park, East Boston. 8:30.

ATHLETIC CARNIVALS —Girls of over 14 will give demonstrations of tennis, horseshoes, basball, O'Leary, hopscotch, squashball. At World War Memorial Park, East Boston, and at Rotch Playground, South End. 6 to 8:30.

MIRIAM MARMEIN—"Dancer and Mime." Miss Marmein, who appeared here last season at the Repertory Theater, gives a program in her own outdoor dance theater at Park Avenue and State Road, Manomet. 8:30.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Mrs. Tomita. Subject, "Chinese Art." 11 a. m.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Concert in Parkman band stand on the Common. Noon.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Opens its house and museum to the public. 2:30 to 5.

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER—Annual Play Day and Playground Festival for boys and girls. Doll carriage parade. Pet show. Games. Athletic events. 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury. 1.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sunday, Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.

FORT WAYNE—Sunday, Aug. 26, 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

WESLACO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—August 30, 31, and September 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday showers and slightly warmer; moderate westerly winds.

New England States: Fair tonight; Wednesday showers and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	81	New Orleans	82	92
Bermuda	80	86	New York	60	82
Chicago	56	66	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Denver	64	90	Philadelphia	62	82
Helena, Mont.	58	82	St. Louis	62	78
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Paul	62	76
Kansas City	62	66	San Francisco	58	68
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	62	82
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—8 a. m. eastern daylight time, Aug. 21.
B—Maximum Aug. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:53 p.m., D.S.T.; height, 10.4 ft.
Wednesday, 9:34 a.m., D.S.T.; height, 9 ft.

Light all vehicles at 8:07 p. m.

City Slacks Thirst

Water consumption in Kansas City, a community of 400,000 population, was at the rate of more than 80,000,000 gallons every 24 hours during the worst of the July hot spell.

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Progress in Education

Developing Initiative

This Essential Part of Good Teaching Is Gaining

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

AN ENGINEER six years out of college, who has been quite successful, was discussing education, as young people do these days.

"The trouble with my education was that it didn't teach me the one thing I have most needed—initiative. In business you must reach out for opportunities, not wait for them to be handed out to you. But in school, even in college, teachers are inclined to bestow opportunities as rewards for work well done, until the student gets the mistaken notion that he need only study and wait and things should come to him. Of course business knocked that notion out of me pretty soon."

Changes have been going on in education since this young man graduated. The University of Chicago is just one of many examples of an institution of higher learning which has put upon its undergraduates the responsibility for getting themselves educated. It is more significant to find this emphasis in public schools, where less mature students are too often treated as children by teachers overly anxious to see them do well, teachers handicapped by extremely large classes.

The young woman principal of a Chicago high school with a student population of 2800 told the writer recently that she was greatly encouraged by the response of pupils when they were encouraged to take initiative. Her students are all girls, as the school is a technical high school which prepares for home making and other feminine activities. In this school the old idea of having a class monitor, who helped teacher because she was a star pupil, has been banished. If a student wants to serve here it's up to her to volunteer, and she is given every encouragement to do so.

They Make the Effort Themselves

There's nothing artificial about it. The school needs guides to conduct its many visitors around, for example. So Miss Sophie A. Theilgaard, the principal, makes it known through the assembly periods that are held each day that applications are in order for this work. Girls go after the job just as they would in the business world, and those qualified are taken on. That's a far more self-respecting process than being selected by teacher and running the risk of being called, what children most dislike, "teacher's pet."

Another job for which girls are asked to volunteer is that of visiting the elementary schools of the city to acquaint grammar school pupils with the opportunities offered them at this high school, known as the Lucy Flower Technical High School. "Flower" is unique in that it has no district but is open to girls from any part of the city who desire to take a technical course. To explain to eighth grade girls what the school offers is the task of these high school student visitors, who enlist in this service with the consent of their parents.

Each girl who volunteers is given a mimeographed sheet of instructions in addition to oral ones. It reads like this: "First, go to office. Second, go to classrooms as directed. N. B. Take care of wraps and purses. Third, present talk, three to five minutes." The content of the talks is outlined. The opening, thanking for the opportunity of speaking about Flower, then the body, which is devoted to encouraging some girls to enter and advising others, for specific reasons, to stay away. It ends with an offer to answer questions.

The fifth step is to distribute printed matter about Flower High School, and copies of the school newspaper. The last step is to thank teacher and principal for the opportunity of talking. Reports are made by each girl to the proper authorities upon her return.

It is easy to see what excellent training is offered these girls in appearing in public and presenting clearly what they have to offer, a training invaluable for business and civic life.

Ready for Bigger Job

"We grow, not by our failures, but by our successes," says Miss Theilgaard. A girl who has volunteered for this work and who finds herself doing it acceptably is ready for a bigger job next time. No amount of theoretical teaching of public speaking or talk about the value of initiative can do as much for her, Miss Theilgaard believes.

Of course girls who undertake to do this work have been prepared for it first, in classroom experiences, then in other school activities, such as the daily assemblies, which are largely student products.

To adults trained in the public schools of several decades ago, the progress of the public schools in encouraging student participation in the individual class period is most striking. This is the foundation which makes possible such activities as student visiting just described. Typical of the sort of thing that is going on all over the United States was a recitation in a botany class in this public high school—just an ordinary class, not singled out as especially progressive. A little girl, called to the front by the student chairman of the class, had just finished a talk on perennials. With perfect poise, she paused for questions from her audience. The child who arose did not ask for information, however.

"Ethel has given us a very good talk," said the girl, just as a teacher might have spoken in the old days. Then she added, with an amusingly childish touch, "She has given us an economical lesson, too, for it is foolish to spend your money for annual flowers that only last a year when you can get perennials that come up every year."

Ethel, out of her superior knowledge, had the last word before she took her seat. "But some perennials take several years to bloom," she pointed out, "and most people would like to use a few annuals while they wait."

The best part about these lessons in initiative is that they arise out of situations so natural that the students themselves are not aware that they are being trained. Surely when these youngsters grow up to become club members, voters and business people they will find it far easier to take a lively part and express their abilities than if character training had been only a theoretical study in their school days.

DOROTHEA KAHN

London News Agency, London

Indian Girl Students at Victoria Station, London, en Route for Paris.

Indian Girl Students on Tour

While Seeing England They Explain Native Customs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FOR the first time, Indian girls have come on a tour of Europe, under the care of Mrs. S. K. Datta, wife of the principal of Forman College, Lahore. Out of 100 applicants Mrs. Datta selected 20 girls to bring to Europe and recently the party has visited London. It is a sign of the advance in present-day education of Indian women that the mothers freely gave their consent to the European tour. It was the grandmothers who objected—when there was objection.

According to Miss R. P. Ghosh, a head teacher in a school in Calcutta, it is the paternal grandmother who impedes the education of girls because she wants her sons' daughters married. The marriage age has been raised to fourteen years but Miss Ghosh says that most parents of the children in her school desire to marry the girls off as soon as possible. When a girl has reached matriculation standard, she is sometimes allowed to go on with her education, and occasionally after she is married she persuades her husband to let her return to school.

The Indian girl visitors come from different parts of India and therefore from varying home conditions. Miss Freny Soonabala, from Bombay University, for instance, says that girls go about alone in Bombay. She has never been in purdah, neither has her mother, but then it is not the custom of her religion. Miss Inez Rallia Ram, one of the first group of girls to leave the Lady Irwin College, Delhi, where girls are trained for social work, says that she would not think of going out without asking her mother's permission. There is no restraint, she adds, but girls are under the supervision of their mothers until they are married. She and her friend, Miss Leila Saran, hope to work in the villages when they return to India, but they foresee the restrictions which will be imposed upon them. If, for instance, the work lies in a village fifteen or twenty miles distant from Delhi, they will not be allowed to go there alone.

Learning to Touch the Untouchables

The problems of India naturally came up in conversation with the girls. Kamala Sahgal, who is a teacher at Nahila College, Lahore, said that 400 of the children of the Untouchables are invited to a meal every week at her school and the college girls serve them. The teachers want the girls to get used to being in touch with these children.

Conditions are changing very rapidly in India, Miss R. P. Ghosh reports: More girls are being educated and even widows are now being trained as teachers, and some are already teaching in the schools. Formerly there was no place for them. They are as yet debarred from taking part in any auspicious religious ceremony and are forbidden to be present at a wedding, for it is thought that a widow will bring ill luck.

Calcutta Handwork Equals English

Miss Ghosh is staying for a year in London in order to get her teacher's diploma. A scholarship, which was a legacy from a Bengalee woman, has enabled her to do this. She intends to visit many schools during her time in England so that she may get ideas for improving her own school. So far, the handwork she has seen in the schools of Calcutta is not inferior to the drawing, painting and handwork done in English schools.

Mrs. Datta, who worked for five years at Geneva with the International Students' Service, wishes to bring the Indian girls into touch with students and people generally, of other countries. In England the Indian girls have visited Oxford and Cambridge Universities and one week-end they spent in English country homes. They have also visited educational centers in Italy, Switzerland and France. The girls showed their excellent knowledge of Western culture when, upon arrival in Italy, they asked where they could see certain pictures and statues. The only things they bought in Italy were reproductions of pictures.

Mrs. H. S. Kamaluddin, of Queen Mary's College, Lahore, who has been in purdah and come out of it, surprisingly for a college woman expressed the view that women are more contented in purdah and take more interest in their houses and children. She admitted that they could do more for their country and in social work out of purdah. "Indian women who have come out of purdah," she said, "have to learn to keep a balance. We need to preserve our Eastern manners while learning Western ways."

College or Special School?

Preparatory Work for Each; Narrowing Down List

Choosing a School for Your Child—8

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE now come to that definite and sometimes puzzling question of whether or not "daughter" is going to a four-year college. This decision should if possible be made at least two years before she expects to enter. First, may we assume that she has decided affirmatively. Just now when the majority of students are obliged to take college entrance board examinations, you will undoubtedly wish her to go to a good college preparatory school where the work is primarily directed toward this end.

I have had experience over a number of years in this type of school, and I have also had some experience in a school where at least 85 per cent of the pupils were following the general course and only 15 per cent pursuing those subjects which are required by the four-year colleges. In the latter school a number of even the 15 per cent surrendered an interesting and undoubtedly profitable college education because they became discouraged with the amount of work they found it necessary to do. While most of their companions and friends were able to choose their studies from a rather wide number of subjects, they themselves were restricted. Their friends had time for art, music, and other so-called cultural studies, as well as greater opportunity for outside activities. Often the result, where the college preparatory group is small, is dissatisfaction; and this, I think, is understandable. Without sufficient reason pupils in these small groups often are allowed to drop the preparatory course.

On the other hand, in a school where at least 80 per cent of the pupils are preparing for college, the majority of classmates are working and thinking together toward a definite goal. Any extra study or additional time required for work seems natural and part of the job. It follows that a group morale develops and consequently the work itself is better done, a business-like attitude is taken toward it, and the idea of attending college is maintained steadily. There are many excellent college preparatory schools which have splendid ideals and superior teaching staffs.

Special Schools

If your daughter does not wish to attend a four-year college she probably has some definite reason for this decision. She may have a special talent which she wishes to develop and feels that the restrictions of the course requirements, not only in the preparatory school but also in the college itself, are hampering. From a financial point of view she may wish to make herself proficient in her individual field immediately in order to have a more prompt earning capacity. Here arises the question of special technical or art schools.

However, if your daughter is to have the experience of a boarding school for completing her high school studies before beginning definite specialization, then you will naturally look for that school which offers exceptionally good instruction in the field of her special choice. More often than not the girl of 16 or 17, even if she thinks she has discovered her talent, needs to be in a school which can give her an honest appraisal of its value. You should have assurance that the teaching, in her individual subject will provide sound fundamentals and secure techniques, as measured by the best standards. Otherwise when she begins to specialize seriously in music or any of the arts, she will have the experience of being obliged to start all over again.

Narrowing Down Your List

When you have reached a decision upon these questions and know the type of school and general location which meets the needs of your daughter, you then have the final task of actually choosing the school. How can you best narrow down the number to three or four? Your daughter's friends who are attending schools away from home will make suggestions. The principal and teachers of your local school should be of assistance. There may be some pitfalls in the attractive school advertisements; on the other hand they may prove helpful.

If you are quite unacquainted with the schools in the part of the country you have chosen, the head of the advertising bureau of any of the best magazines will be glad to advise you. These people know the schools from personal visits over a period of time, and can point out their different characteristics, assisting you to eliminate certain ones and to better appreciate those things you wish to look for when you make your own personal investigations. Naturally you will sift carefully all the suggestions which come to you and in this way reduce the number under consideration to three or four. You can now the more easily ascertain which one of these most nearly exemplifies those spiritual qualities which were discussed at the beginning of this series of articles.

Throughout these talks, in a very simple way and without detail, I have endeavored to tell you about the educational fundamentals for right thinking and correct living; the more recent developments in the actual teaching and directing of those seeking an education; and how the greatest advantages may be secured for children and young people throughout all their school years.

Naturally each individual child and young person needs special consideration in this problem; but today there is a wealth of opportunity in this country. If you seek you certainly will find the schools which offer to your children helpful and enriching experiences.

This is the last article in this series. The first ran July 31.

College to Study Cinema as Art Form

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

The cinema has won its battle for recognition as an art form in educational circles at Syracuse University with the announcement that a course in cinema appreciation will be included in the 1934-35 curriculum.

"The fundamental object of this course," said Professor Sawyer Falk, director of dramatic activities, who is preparing to teach this new subject, "is to give the student a cultural approach to the cinema in its several manifestations." The film will be studied as an independent art form, æsthetically related to the other arts but deriving its vitality and significance substantially from the conventions, limitations and potentialities of its own particular medium.

"Particular stress will be placed on the director's problems, how he deals with such items as spatial and temporal relationships, photographic values, the integration of visual and audible cinema, the methods of expression which are characteristic of film construction, and the use of the actor," said Professor Falk.

The history and development of the cinema as an art form and as a social institution will be included in the study, with special attention to the problems and obligations arising from the film's tremendous place in the leisure of the people.

Arrived:—The Library Caravan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE arrival of the Library Caravan is a great event in the villages of Kent. It happens only once in four months, for two vans have to distribute to 368 centers.

Twelve years ago there was practically no reading matter in the schools. Then, in 1919, the County Council became the Library Authority for any town that did not come under the Public Libraries Act, and in 1922 the Kent Caravan began its rounds.

When the caravan arrives people who have been intrusted to choose books for the village community are awaiting it. At Dunton Green one of these is Miss Byron, who describes herself as an "extinct language mistress." There is also Mrs. Hawkins who has provided coffee and biscuits for the workers, and Mrs. Thomas who has taken a morning off from her household work, and Kate who is intrusted to choose books for the girls and boys who are at work.

The caravan is divided into compartments for Fiction, Non-Fiction, and Juniors. About 2500 bright-covered books line the shelves and in between there is just enough room for two people to stand up inside. Miss Margery Hutt, the library assistant, sits in front with the chauffeur when they are on the move. Books with gay jackets, straight from the publishers, go first to the villages, for they are black when they are returned from the Deal coalfields!! Mrs. Hawkins selects "Christianity and the Crisis" for the Vicar, and for herself picks out "A Simple Guide for Pictures and Paintings," because she herself paints a little. A picture-book is found for the old shepherd, who is the only one in the village who cannot read, but who is acknowledged by all to be "very wise."

The life of the village is laid bare in this search for books to suit individual tastes. There is the young man who formerly read nothing but Edgar Wallace, who now, through judicious introduction, enjoys good travel books; and old ladies who do not like modern problems but want good old-fashioned books; the boy who wants a story with "a Saracen in it"; and the metal-worker who wants technical books, the man who is studying weather-vanes, and the girls who think love stories "sloppy."

At first the books are chosen quickly and easily, but when they have been carried in to the village hall and counted, and it is found that fifty or more are still required to make up the allowance of 200 books, it is not so easy to look again and find books that will be popular. Nor does there seem to be enough room on the shelves to put the extra books. But in the evening, happily, they will be scattered to many homes, for the village knows that the caravan has called and will be hastening up to the hall as soon as the day's work is over. Later on lamps will be lit, curtains drawn and the village will settle down to take a deep draft from the outside world.

Education Without Price

How a Stay-at-Home Student Won Into New Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are those who rely for their cultural development upon travel, academic education, patronage of the opera, the symphony, the arts and kindred diversions — all requiring financial means. When the money to indulge these delights is lacking, these seekers after culture and its various et ceteras may feel baffled in their struggle for self-expression, that is, unless they have come to know and to enjoy the culture that is free.

In all large cities of the United States and in many small once, there are opportunities for self-improvement that are free. One woman, who had always enjoyed the benefits of higher education and travel, suddenly found herself deprived of the financial means further to indulge herself along these lines. After she had paid her room rent and bought her meals, there wasn't even money enough for a 10-cent movie.

"Hard lines," her friends said sympathetically, but she was a practical woman and had a good sense of values. Instead of wasting time mourning her departed luxuries, she started to woo new ones that came without price—at the Public Library of the city in which she lived.

She discovered what a joy it was to read only those books that attracted her. Always able to have a charge account in a book store she had formerly felt bound to read the most discussed book of the hour (whether she like it or not). Now she poked around among the shelves of the people's university to her heart's content. There she unearthed many treasures.

Reading Led to Writing

A book of ships appealed. It had an inviting, shiny cover with a Yankee Clipper sailing right into the room. For days she studied ships. She began with the funny little gondola affairs in which the ancient Egyptians braved the Mediterranean to bring back cedar from Lebanon. From boat to boat she traveled the years of development that led up to the great ocean greyhounds of today.

It was an interesting study. Indeed, she was fascinated by the world unfolding about her. From the information thus pleasantly acquired she wrote an article on ships and was able to sell it to a newspaper.

Hardly a day passed that she did not spend some time in the Public Library reading books, newspapers and magazines from all parts of the world. From these she gained a wealth of culture and understanding such as she never could have paid for in dollars and cents. And all free!

Mastered a Language

One day in browsing about she came across a book written in a remote foreign language little spoken or read in the United States. Intrigued by the unknown she secured a grammar and devoted most of her spare time to mastering that strange tongue. In six months she could read almost anything written in it and had great fun translating.

At the end of a year she sought correspondence with a person living in the country in which this language is spoken. A delightful and mutually helpful friendship was formed and cemented with the exchange of letters. In this way each helped perfect the other in her mother tongue. Then came . . . the idea!

In that far country were many works of art and literature awaiting translation to the Western world. It took her some time to banish from her own thought the argument that she wasn't properly prepared for such work, but she finally made formal application as translator to several business houses and some banks. At first nothing was forthcoming. Then a bank wanted a letter translated—her first job. It was very exciting and she translated the letter six times to be sure of the verb "to be."

More work followed, various letters and at last a book. The rest of the story is easily told. The woman today is not rich, as the world counts riches, but she is economically and spiritually independent, finding the pearl of great price through her willingness to learn from the free education offered to all Americans in their public libraries.

Z. P. H.

Economy in Play

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thrifty working habits should be early instilled into children. Show them how to get the most out of a piece of construction paper, instead of letting them wastefully cut a few things therefrom and then consign the rest to the waste basket. Show the little girls how to cut out doll clothes economically, getting the most out of their patches. Provide a suitable place for the leftovers which may be useful for play at another time. By using their play materials to the best advantage they will be acquiring a habit which will be helpful through life.

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SEE Also Saturday
Progress in Education
Page for
Advertising of Schools

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Listed Stock Quotations

Prices Advance Moderately in Slightly More Active Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Edge Bit Higher in Quiet Market Dealings

Metals and Rails Enjoy Marked Improvement —Gains Small

By Forrest Price

Financial skies looked brighter today.

Consequently Wall Street was in a happier frame of mind.

Volume of stock market trading was larger, total sales aggregating 600,000 shares which compares with yesterday's lowest mark in 12 years.

And prices were higher all along the line in a broadened market. Stocks advancing 2 points or more included du Pont, Delaware & Hudson, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Goodyear, Union Pacific, Western Union, Electric Auto-Lite, Johns-Manville and Sears Roebuck. U. S. Smelting got up more than 3.

There were numerous gains of a point or more, including many leading rails and an assortment of industrials. The metals generally were in active demand.

A moderate volume of trading in U. S. Government bonds was accompanied by fractional declines. There were small price changes in the foreign group. Most of the corporate loans showed a better demand and better prices. Gains of a half point or more were made by some of the prime issues, and the secondary group also was in favor.

Commodities again were on the upgrade. At times wheat rose nearly 2 cents and corn 1 cent a bushel. There was the usual profit-taking throughout the session of the Chicago Board, but the general tone of the grain markets continued strong. Strength of the Liverpool and Buenos Aires markets had much to do with the rise in Chicago wheat values. Hog prices again soared, reaching the highest level in three years. Cotton ruled higher throughout most of the day.

There is a likelihood that the savings banks will again lower their interest rates. This will not make good reading for countless numbers who have put their money in savings banks because the investment situation was not inviting.

The fact is, however, the savings banks are having nearly as much difficulty in finding safe and profitable investments as the individual, and they are much more restricted as to how they may place their funds.

The same situation applies to life insurance. It is reported that some of the larger companies may quit the sale of annuities because the kind of bonds they are required to buy are now very much limited in supply.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Stocks took a turn for the better today and, while there was no pronounced buying rush, recoveries of 1 to 2 or more points were scattered throughout the list and the activity was considerably ahead of yesterday's stagnation.

Rails and metals led the reversal of the slipping movement and most other groups followed more or less cautiously. Commission house commentators attributed the improved tone partly to technical factors and to rumors that some "good news" was about to break at Washington.

Substantial Advances

Shares up 1 to around 2 points included those of U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Case, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, American Can, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, National Distillers, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, du Pont, Chrysler, General Motors, Auburn, Westinghouse and American Sugar Refining.

While business sentiment was found to be rather cloudy at the moment and, in some quarters, no important trade revival was expected until next spring at the earliest, the thought was expressed by various analysts that there was little probability of a serious slump in view of the Government's wide powers to check a decline through heavier expenditures and control of credit.

It was pointed out that scarcity, due largely to the drought, is forcing commodity prices rapidly toward the 1926 level at which the Government experts had been shooting, and that consumer complaints against the mounting cost of living have already begun to disturb the Washington authorities.

U. S. Governments Off

Values in the corporate section of the bond list improved in a modest way in the early trading today, but U. S. Governments slid off further. Dealings were in moderate volume.

In the federal list, offerings were somewhat larger than yesterday, and their absorption involved losses of as much as ¼-⅝ of a point in some of the Treasury loans.

Treasury 3s backed off 12-32s of a point to 100.11, while the 3¼s of 1944-46 yielded 10-32s to 102.2. A decline of 8-32s in the 4s of 1944-54 carried the price down to 107.24. Home Owners Loan 3s also were under pressure, selling off 11-32s to 98.18. Treasury 3s of 1946-48 sold at 100.9, off 12-32s.

Most of the secondary rails and utilities enjoyed better markets because there was no carryover of yesterday's late selling movement. On a limited buying interest such issues as American & Foreign Power 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s edged up half a point or more.

Prime issues were quiet with prices firmly maintained in most instances. Detroit Edison 4½s made a fractional gain at 103½, and Santa Fe 4s and American Telephone 5s were traded at yesterday's closing levels. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s slipped back a little to sell at 111.

Except for moderate trading in French 7s and Norway 6s the foreign department was without feature. Prices showed narrow changes.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Range in $	Div.		Est. Sales	High	Low	Aug. 21 Last	Aug. 20 Last
110	89		7	Abraham & S pf	10	104	104	104	
11⅜	6			Adams Express	1200	7½	7	7½	7
11⅜	7¾		N	Addressograph	200	8	8	8	7¾
9⅝	5⅜		.60	Affiliated Prod	500	8	8	8	7¾
1061⅛	913¼		3	Air Reduction	700	98½	98¼	98½	97½
237⅛	17		.60	Alaska-Juneau	2200	21	20½	21	20½
5¼	1⅝			Alleghany Corp	1100	2½	2	2½	2⅛
1604¼	120		6	Allied Chem	500	129	127¾	129	126
23⅝	10¾			Allis Chalmers	1700	13¼	13	13	12½
7⅜	2⅛			Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	
55⅝	41½		2	Amerada	200	47¾	47½	47¾	
38⅞	25¼			Am Ag Ch Del	1700	40½	39¾	40½	38¼
25¼	12⅝			Am Bank Note	100	14	14⅜	14	
50½	40		3	Am Bank Note pf	100	44	43¼	43¼	
13½	7			Am Crystal Sugar	700	10⅜	10	10	8¾
38	19⅞		.60	Am Brake S&F	200	23	23	23	
107¾	90¼		4	Am Can	1500	98⅞	96¾	98⅞	96½
32⅞	12			Am Car & Fdry	800	17	16½	17	
56½	34			Am Car & F pf	200	36¼	36¼	36¼	
62½	70¾			Am Com Alcohol	700	27⅛	26½	27⅛	26
5	1⅛			Am Encaustic T	700	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
13¾	4½			Am & For Pow	400	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6½
25	11½			Am & For Pow 6	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
17½	6⅝			Am & For Pow 2pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
225⅜	101½		1	Am Hawaiian	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
42¼	17¾			Am Hide & L pf	100	12½	12½	12½	
10	3½			Am Ice	400	22½	21¾	21¾	21
11	4¾			Am International	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
1½	⅜			Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10¼	3¼			Am Mach & Met	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
27⅝	16⅞			Am Metal	600	20	19¾	20	19¾
91	53			Am Metal 6%	100	81½	81½	81½	77
12¼	4			Am Power & Lt	30	0 4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
26¾	11		1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11½
17⅜	10			Am Radiator	4500	14	13	14	13
28¼	13½			Am Rolling Mill	1700	17⅛	16½	17⅛	16
7⅜	2⅛			Am Seating	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
30	17⅝		2	Am Shipbuilding	400	20¼	19	19½	19½
51¼	30¼			Am Smelt & Ref	4900	38¼	36½	38¼	36½
26½	10⅛			Am Steel Fdries	500	14¾	13½	14¾	
44¼	37		2f	Am Stores	900	41½	41½	41½	41
72	46			Am Sugar Ref	500	68½	67½	68½	67
125¼	105¾		9	Am Tel & Tel	2800	112⅜	111	112¼	110¾
77⅝	14½		1	Am Wat W & E	300	16½	16	16½	16
17⅛	7			Am Woolen	500	9	9	9	8⅞
83¾	39½			Am Woolen pf	200	46½	45½	46¼	
9	3¾			Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5	5	5	4¾
17⅜	10			Anaconda Cop	8200	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12
24¾	13⅛		.60	Anchor Cap	100	16½	16½	16½	
100	84		6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	97½	97½	97½	
34¼	26¼		1f	Archer Daniels	100	34	33¾	34	
6¾	3½			Armour Ill	4400	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
63	46¼		6	Armour Ill pf pf	2800	61½	60¾	61½	59½
75⅝	54			Armour Ill pf	500	73¼	72	73¼	71
10½	7¼			Artloom Corp	100	5	5	5	
73¾	45⅞		2	Asso Dry Goods	300	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
90	70⅛		5	Atchison T&SF	2500	50⅜	48½	50	47¼
54½	24½			Atchison pf	200	75½	75½	75½	73
35¼	21½		1	Atl Coast Line	400	29½	29	29¼	28
55⅞	35¼		2b	Atl Refining	300	25½	24¼	25½	24
57⅜	16½		2f	Atlas Powder	200	50	50	50	
64	39½		5	Auburn Auto	800	22½	20	22½	
				Austin Nichols A	20	55	55	55	

—B—

16	6½			Baldwin Loco	1100	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
24	13¼			Balt & Ohio	1900	16⅞	15¾	16¼	15
37⅜	16¾			Balt & Ohio pf	500	18	17⅞	18	17¼
100	86½		6½	Bamberger pf	10	100	100	100	100
10	6			Barnsdall A	1300	7	6⅞	7	6¾
18¾	10¼			Beatrice Cream	400	16	15½	16	15¼
23⅞	9¾			Bendix Aviation	2200	13	12½	13	12½
19¾	12⅛		1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1300	16	15¾	16	15¾
34¼	26		.25b	Best & Co	100	33	33	33	32¾
49½	25¼			Bethlehem Steel	3500	28¼	27⅜	28¼	27
82	55		1¾	Beth Steel pf	1300	63¾	63	63¾	62¼
40	20⅜		1b	Bigelow Sanford	360	25⅞	25¼	25¼	24½
8¾	7½			Blaw Knox	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
68¾	48		3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	54¾	53½	54¼	53
86	76		4f	Bon Ami B	100	84	84	84	
28¼	19⅞		1.60f	Borg Warner	600	26¼	25⅞	26¼	25½
28⅝	16⅛		1	Boston & Maine	700	21¾	21⅜	21¾	20⅞
19½	6½			Briggs Mfg	100	7½	7½	7½	
24⅞	14		1b	Briggs & Strat	2700	17⅝	17	17⅝	16¾
44¼	28¼		1	Brooklyn Man T	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
97	82⅛		.60	Brooklyn Man T pf	5200	44¼	42¾	44¼	43
9⅜	3½			Bucyrus Erie	200	9	9	9	
7¾	3			Budd Mfg	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
44	16			Budd Mfg pf	100	22½	22¼	22½	22¾
5⅜	2			Budd Wheel	10	4	4	4	4
15⅞	5⅞			Bullard	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
10½	4			Burns Bros pf	20	10½	10	10	10
14⅜	10½		.40	Burroughs Add	400	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
3⅛	1½			Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

—C—

40⅝	18¾		1½	Calif Packing	2200	40½	39	40½	38¾
6⅜	2¾			Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
15⅞	6			Campbell Wy&Co	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29½	12½		1	Canada Dry	200	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½
18¼	11⅞			Canadian Pacific	5700	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛
86¾	35			Case Thresh pf	1600	41¼	40	41	48½
84½	56⅞		4	Caterpillar Trac	60	60	59½	60	57
33¾	23½		1	Celanese Corp	400	28	27½	28	27
32⅛	21		1½	Central Aguirre	400	27¾	27¼	27¾	27
43½	30¼		1f	Cerro de Pasco	3200	41	40	41	39
73¾	31¼			Certain-Teed	1900	6	5¾	6	5¾
48⅞	34		2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	40¾	39¼	40¼	39
48⅜	39½		2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	43¾	43	43½	42⅜
8	5⅜		h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	4			Chi & Gt W pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8½	2½			Chi Mil & St P	1300	3⅛	3	3	3
15	4½			Chi Mil & St P pf	2400	5	4¾	5	4⅝
28¾	14¼			Chi & N western	1100	6¼	6	6⅛	6
16	10		1	Chi Pneu T pf	600	19⅝	18½	19⅝	18¾
11⅞	10¼		1.50b	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	
11⅝	3¾			Chickasha Cot O	200	28½	28	28	
60⅜	29¼			Childs Company	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
24⅜	17¼		2	Chrysler	15800	34¼	32⅝	34¼	32¼
2⅛	⅛			City Ice & Fuel	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
1¾	⅜			City Stores	100	¾	¾	¾	
18⅛	9¾		.50	City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	
94¾	68½		6	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14½
28½	10			Colgate-Palm-P pf	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	99
8¾	3⅜		h	Collins & Aikman	400	12½	12¼	12½	11¾
32	10½		h	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	5½	5¼	5½	4⅝
19¼	7¾			Colo P&I pf	30	18¼	18	18¼	
71	41		5	Columbia G pf B	2300	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
34¾	21½		1f	Columbia G&E	50	56	56	56	56
77¼	58		3.40	Columbia Pic vtc	600	30	29	30	29
25⅞	18⅝		1	Columbian Carb	300	67¼	67	67¼	66
106	91½		6½	Comm Cred Ipf	1100	28¾	28½	28¾	28¼
30	24		2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
61	35¾		2	Comm Inv Tr	200	29	29	29	
36¾	15¾		.60	Comm Solvents	2500	57½	55¾	57⅛	56½
3¾	1½			Comwith & So	3800	20	19¼	20	19⅝
52¾	21½		6	Comwith &S pf	3600	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
31¼	22		1.60	Comwith &S 6pf	600	36½	36	36½	36
5¾	1⅜			Congoleum Nairn	2400	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	27¾
17½	10⅜		1g	Consol Film Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅛
47⅜	25⅞		3	Consol Film I pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
14¼	7¼		.28b	Consol Gas	3100	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27
2¼	1			Consol Oil	3600	9	8¾	9	8½
13¾	6⅛			Consol Textile	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	2⅜			Container A	600	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅜	5¼			Container B	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2⅜	⅞			Cont Baking A	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
83⅛	69½		3	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1⅛
35½	23⅝		1.20	Cont Can	300	81¼	80	81¼	80
8½	5			Cont Insurance	300	27	26¾	27	26½
22¾	15¾		.25b	Cont Motors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
84½	55½		3	Corn Products	3700	18½	18	18½	18
9⅞	3⅝			Coty	3100	60	58¼	60	58
35	28		2	Cream of Wheat	900	5	4⅞	5	4¾
36¼	18¾		*1	Crown Cork & S	100	32½	32⅜	32⅜	
38⅜	17			Crucible Steel	100	24½	24¼	24½	
9⅞	3½			Cuban Am Sug	600	19½	19¼	19½	19½
64	20¼			Cuban Am S pf	3500	7⅝	7	7⅝	6¾
50¾	37		2½	Cudahy Packing	470	61	57	60⅝	58½
29⅜	13½			Curtis Publishg	400	49¾	49½	49¾	49½
85⅜	49⅛		2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛
5¼	2⅛			Curtiss-Wright	8100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
90	68⅛		8	Curtiss-Wright A	800	81½	81¼	81½	81
21½	11			Cushman	20	85	85	85	
				Cutler Hammer	4	100	14	14	13¾

—D—

34⅛	10⅛			Deere & Co	1400	15½	15	15⅜	14½
73½	35			Del & Hudson	1100	40	38¾	40	38
33¾	14			Del Lack & W	1900	17	16¼	16¾	15⅝
13¼	4¼			Denver R G pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
55½	29		1½f	Devoe & Ray A	100	43½	43½	43½	43¼
28½	21⅜			Diamond Match	300	23½	23	23	
34¼	28¼		1½	Diamond M pf	300	34½	34	34	
46¾	32		2f	Dome Mines	1100	44⅞	44	44⅞	43¾
28½	14¼			Dominion Stores	100	18	18	18	
125	115		.6	Douglas A	2200	18⅝	18	18⅜	17⅝
703⅝	80		2.60f	du Pont de Nem	3900	90¾	89½	90¾	88⅝

—E—

101¼	79		4	Eastman Kodak	6	500	98½	98¼	98½
22½	12½		1	Eaton Mfg		400	14⅝	14⅜	14½
19½	6¼			Eitingon Schild		200	8¾	8¾	8¾
31¾	15			Elec Auto-Lite		3600	20½	18⅞	20¼
7½	3			Elec Boat		900	4½	4¼	4½
9⅛	4¼			Elec & Mus Ind		100	6¾	6¾	6¾
1⅞	⅝		h	Elec Pow & Lt		200	4¼	4¼	4¼
3¾	1		h	Elk Horn Coal		400	1⅞	1¾	1¾
10⅜	5		.40	Elk Horn Coal pf		200	2½	2	2
24⅞	10⅛			Equitable Off Big		200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
28¼	15¾			Erie RR		1200	13¼	12¾	13¼
22	11			Erie RR 1pf		100	19½	19½	19½
14⅜	7		.50	Erie RR 2pf		100	12¼	12⅛	12¼
27¼	9			Eureka Vacuum		100	9¼	9¼	9¼
10½	3			Evans Products		1700	18¾	18½	18¾
				Exchange Buffet		10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

—F—

12½	4			Fairbanks pf		250	6½	5¼	6¼
8¾	2⅞			Fed Motor Tr		200	3½	3½	3½
5⅜	2			Fed Screw W		100	2½	2½	2½
35	23¾		1.20	Fidelity Phe F In		200	27	26⅝	27
106	67		6½	Filene's pf		10	105	105	105
25½	13½		.40	Firestone TR &		500	16	15¾	16
69¼	54¼		2¼	First Nat Stores		400	64¼	64	64¼
17⅜	2		h	Follansbee B		200	3⅜	3¼	3¼
22	8½			Foster-Wheeler		200	12	12	12
17⅛	6¼			Foundation		200	9¾	9	9¾
17⅛	8¼			Fox Film A		400	10½	10½	10½
63	20			Franklin Sim pf		30	22	22	22
50⅜	26⅞		2	Freeport Texas		500	30	29	29¾
33½	14			Fuller pr pf		10	15	15	15

—G—

20	10½			Gamewell		550	10¾	10⅜	10⅝
11½	5⅜			Gen Am Inv		800	7½	7¼	7½
43⅝	30		1	Gen Am Trans		700	32¼	31½	32
23½	12			Gen Asphalt		500	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
14⅜	8		.50b	Gen Baking		500	11¾	11¾	11¾
10⅛	5⅜			Gen Bronze		200	7	7	7
25¼	16⅞		.60	Gen Electric		7800	19	18⅜	19
12¾	11⅜		.60	Gen Elec Sp		300	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	28		1.80	Gen Foods		500	30	30	30
1¾	½			Gen Gas & E A		400	⅝	½	⅝
19	6¼			Gen G & E cv pf		200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
21	11			Gen G&E 7% A		200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
61¼	50		3.30b	Gen Ital Edison		10	13½	13½	13½
64½	53⅞		3	Gen Mills		100	59¼	59¼	59½
42	24⅝		1	Gen Motors		200	58¼	58¼	58¼
103½	89¾		5	Gen Mot 5% pf		24500	30⅜	29	30⅜
6⅜	3⅝			Gen Out Ad		300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
45⅝	23½		1	Gen Ry Signal		300	3½	3½	3½
3⅜				Gen Realty		500	28	27½	28
23⅜	10⅛			Gen Refractories		200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19½	10			Gen Refract pf		200	12¾	12¾	12¾
13¼	8½		1	Gillette Saf Raz		400	12½	12¼	12½
6⅝	2⅜			Gimbel Bros		800	11⅜	11	11
28⅜	15⅝		1f	Glidden		200	3½	3½	3½
104	83		7	Glidden pf		2500	25¼	25	25¼
9½	3¾			Gobel (Adolf)		60	102¾	102	102
23	16¾		1.20	Gold Dust		2500	8	8	8
18	8			Goodrich		1000	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
41¾	18⅛			Goodyear		1500	11⅞	10¾	11⅞
11¾	3⅞			Gotham Silk Hose		3500	24	21¾	24
						300	8¼	8¼	8¼

High	Low	Range in $	Div.		Est. Sales	High	Low	Aug. 21 Last	Aug. 20 Last
4½	1½			Graham Paige	200	2	2	2	1⅞
13⅝	5½			Granby	100	7½	7½	7½	
40⅝	30		1	Grant (W T)	200	32¾	32½	32½	
32½	12⅛			Great Nor pf	4300	16	14½	15⅞	14¾
15½	8½		.50b	Great Nor Ore	1000	11¼	11	11⅛	11
35¼	25		2.40	Great West Sug	1000	30¾	29¾	30¾	32⅝
16⅛	5			Gulf Mobile & N	200	6½	6¼	6¼	
35¾	12			Gulf Mobile pf	100	14½	14½	14½	

—H—

8¼	3½			Hahn Dept Sto	500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
9¾	3½			Hall Printing	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24¾	13		.50b	Harbison Walker	200	15	15	15	
100	87		6	Harbison W pf	10	94½	94½	94½	
81⅝	50		3	Hercules Powder	200	79	79	79	
101	83		4f	Hershey Choc pf	300	101	101	101	101
10¼	4¾			Holland Furnace	400	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¼
23¼	11		7.35b	Houdaille Her A	100	20	20	20	18
54	43		3.50	Household Fin pf	200	46¼	46½	46½	
55⅝	21½			Houston Oil new	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
57⅛	33½		3	Howe Sound	1300	54	52¼	54	51⅝
24½	6¼			Hudson Motor	2400	8¼	8	8¼	8
7¼	1⅞			Hupp Motors	1200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

—I—

38⅞	13⅜			Ill Central	1000	18⅞	16	16¾	15¾
30½	10⅜		1.68	Indus Rayon	1100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
73⅜	50		2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	23½	23¼	23½	
4¼	2⅛		.10	Insuranshare Md	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13¾	5½		h	Interboro Rap T	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11¼	4¼			Interlake Iron	800	12½	11¾	12¼	11⅜
6½	2			Int Agr Corp	400	5	4¾	5	
149¼	131		6	Int Business M	200	135	135	135	135
37¾	18¾			Int Cement	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
46⅞	23¼		.60	Int Harvester	800	27¼	26¼	27	26
9½	3¾			Int Hydroelec	500	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
29¼	21		.35b	Int Nickel	9500	25¾	25¼	25¾	25⅜
25	10			Int Paper 7%	500	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	2			Int Pap&Pow A	30	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
2¾	1			Int Pap&Pow C	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24⅞	8½			Int Pap&P pf	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45¾	19			Int Silver	100	12	12	12	
87½	59		4	Int Silver pf	100	27	27	27	
17⅞	7½			Int Tel & Tel	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅜	3⅛			Interstate Dept S	500	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅛
30⅝	24¾		2	Island Crk Coal	100	30	30	30	

—J—

52	33		3	Jewel Tea	200	48⅛	48	48	48⅛
66⅜	39			Johns Manville	3300	45⅛	43⅝	45⅜	43¼
77	45			Jones & L'lin pf	20	49

Morgenthau Denies Government Aid Has Rallied Bonds

Raid on Federal Credit Is Spent, Claim Officials

Morgenthau Delighted With New Strength in Unsupported Bond Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Extraordinary relief was felt throughout Administration financial circles today as the result of indications that a crisis in Government financing had been safely passed and that Government credit was vastly improved.

Concern was occasioned by the fact that the Treasury faces a billion dollar refunding operation in September. Till a week ago the prospects for this operation were clouded by reports that for the first time in recent years the public had failed to absorb an issue of Government guaranteed securities—HOLC bonds; that the market for federal securities had been badly upset by the silver nationalization order; and that in an effort to support the Government security market the Treasury had been purchasing Governments in unprecedented amounts.

With obvious pleasure, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, pointed at his press conference late yesterday to figures in the latest Treasury statement which showed that, whereas such a lack of public confidence may have existed a week ago, the tide had turned definitely during the past week. The figures—the last line in the statement—showed that the Treasury during the past week had bought for its own account only $1,250,000 in governments as against $45,098,000 during the previous week.

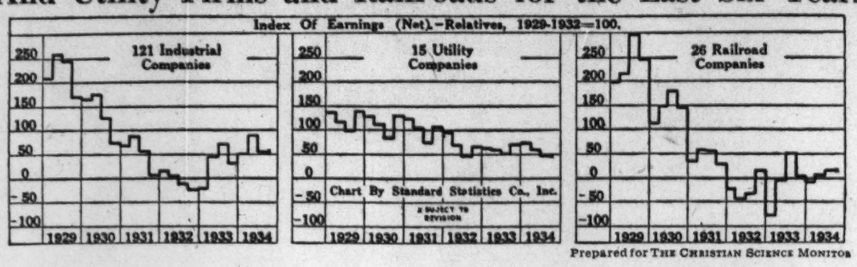
The implication, according to Mr. Morgenthau, was that the market is able and willing now to absorb a normal amount of governments and that the weakness, caused by the silver move, was of only temporary duration.

As further evidence of the strength of governments, Mr. Morgenthau pointed to the $22,000,000 in HOLC bonds which the Treasury had bought in addition to the $45,098,000 of regular governments when bankers offered acceptable bids for only $128,000. He said that this $22,000,000 which last week had not looked good enough to the bankers had since "looked good enough to the bankers to pay a point more for them."

For some reason unknown to him, Mr. Morgenthau said, the bankers had changed their minds and bought at 100 the entire $22,000,000 issue which the Treasury had bid in at 99. The profit of $22,000, will go to the Postal Savings System, he explained, since the bonds were originally bought by the Treasury for the system's investment account.

Another encouraging part of the general government financial picture was the reception accorded an offering of bonds which have been held by PWA as collateral on various project loans. The RFC, as agent for PWA, made the offer and reported that of the 11 issues put up, nine drew bids above par. Only two issues failing to draw par were railroad securities.

Quarterly Earnings Records for Representative Industrial And Utility Firms and Railroads for the Last Six Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart gives quarterly earnings records for representative industrial and utility corporations and railroads for the last six years.

The current quarter indexes are, of course, estimates.

Housing Program Needed to Rescue Building Industry

Unless Plan Takes Quick Hold, Says Executive, Industry Will Go Below 1933

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The federal home renovating and building campaign comes at a time when it is needed to rescue the residential building industry.

L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of the Dodge Corp., said in an interview:

"Since April, residential building contracts have been running consistently lower than in the same months in 1933. A decline in the last three months especially accentuates a necessity for speeding the program of the Federal Housing Administration as to modernizing and home building, for unless the plan takes hold quickly, we must resign ourselves to a residential building contract volume for the remainder of the year below the comparative totals of 1933."

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The July volume of construction awards continued above the like monthly total of last year and amounted to $119,698,800 for the 37 eastern states, which compares with $82,554,400 for July, 1933, and $127,116,200 for June of this year, according to a report by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

For the elapsed months of 1934 construction awards amounted to $973,861,500 for the 37 eastern states, as compared with $514,667,800 for the corresponding seven months of 1933. The cumulative gain over 1933, amounting to about 90 per cent, was almost entirely due to the rise in publicly financed construction projects growing out of the PWA program. This class of work alone totaled $624,273,200, while for the corresponding seven months of last year publicly financed contracts amounted to only $181,549,500.

Residential building contracts let during July fell below the respective totals for either the preceding month or July, 1933. For the year to date, however, residential awards are still above the total for the corresponding seven months of 1933; the gain amounts to about 11 per cent.

Nonresidential building awards totaled $60,753,400 for July, compared with $43,141,900 for June and $39,983,200 for July of last year. The cumulative total for this class of construction amounted to $339,191,700, as compared with $224,376,800 for the corresponding seven months of 1933.

Public works contracts during July fell below the volume of June, but were more than twice as large as the volume reported in July of last year. For the year to date, contracts for public works amounted to $406,060,000, as compared with only $121,094,300 for the corresponding seven months of 1933.

Chile Places Ban On Wheat Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 21—The Chilean Government has placed a ban on wheat exports. The announcement followed reports of serious damage to the spring sowings by floods and bad weather, the southern agricultural belt having been hit by the worst storms in half a century.

The suspension of wheat shipments will continue until a census has been taken of existing grain stocks and a reliable estimate made of the forthcoming harvest.

Although there was a record land area under cultivation, because of the officially guaranteed wheat price, the Government estimated that the next harvest will be less than last year's.

"Therefore," it said, "we shall follow a prudent policy to avoid a scarcity of home wheat in order to avoid importation."

Two years ago Chile had to resort to its gold reserves to pay for wheat imports because home-grown wheat had been overshipped to foreign markets. A domestic famine was narrowly averted.

Big Drop in Corn Values at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—A big tumble in corn values late today went hand in hand with free selling on the part of houses with connections east.

On the rapid downward slide of the corn market, a profusion of stop loss orders were automatically forced into execution. No aggressive buying support for corn was in evidence, and wheat weakened as a result of sympathy with corn.

Corn suffered an extreme drop of 3⅝ cents, and closed uneasy, 1½-2⅜ under yesterday's finish, December 76⅛-76¼, wheat irregular at 1⅛ decline to ½ advance; December new, 1.03¼-1.03⅜, oats ¼-½ off, and provisions varying from 10 cents setback to 5 cents gain.

Silver Shipments Disturb Nanking

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 21

SILVER consignments valued at $50,000,000, the heaviest outflow from China this year, were shipped to London and New York over the week-end by Shanghai banks.

Since Aug. 1, nearly $100,000,000 in silver has left the country, nearly twice the total of the shipments in the preceding seven months.

The Chinese National Government let it be known when the United States nationalized silver recently that if an exodus of the metal from the country reached alarming proportions an embargo would be placed upon it.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Mr. Morgenthau announced yesterday that total receipts of silver under the nationalization order had totaled 33,465,091 ounces by last Friday. Over the same period of time purchase of newly mined silver totaled 649,757 ounces. Undoubtedly more is being continually purchased on the world market under the Silver Purchase Act and through operations of the stabilization fund, but these operations are both kept secret.

Mexico May Lose Foreign Business On Labor Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 21—Possibility of considerable limitation of operations by foreign concerns in Mexico is foreseen in industrial circles as details of President Abelardo Rodriguez' arbitration resolution in the case of the Aguila Oil Company (Royal Dutch Shell) strike are being studied for practical application.

The industrialists see in the decision, backed by several other recent labor decisions, the foreshadowing of legislation which will affect not only the oil industry (this legislation is indicated as forthcoming in the President's resolution) but also laws which will have an important bearing on future labor-capital relations in other fields and which will put even more "teeth" into the already advanced labor laws of this country.

Although the full effects of the Aguila decision have not yet been worked out, well-informed persons state that the oil industry will not be able to bear the increased expenditure, in addition to the already heavy taxation, and it is being frankly predicted that the various oil companies will greatly curtail new exploration work. This, however, only tends to strengthen the government's plan to enter the field of large scale petroleum production, refining and distribution through the recently formed semi-official "Petromex" corporation, whose 20,000,000 pesos capitalization is to be provided through combined direct financing by the government to the extent of 50 per cent and the remainder in popular share subscriptions. For the latter purpose an intense campaign is now under way throughout the republic.

The Aguila decision as well as preceding recent labor decisions indicates the Government's intention of carrying out the policy of continuing to replace privately owned industry by coöperatives, especially of Mexico citizens. Other recent agreements favoring labor syndicates were those of the Electric Bond & Share Company in March, which was followed by a dispute involving the Canadian-owned Mexican Light & Power Company.

It is considered unlikely at the present time that any political recourse will be sought, since it is generally considered that neither the United States nor Great Britain regards the Mexican oil reserves as of enough importance to warrant raising of an international issue.

Practice of Truck Selling Is Growing

Truck selling is distinguished by the fact that the truck salesman brings a supply of merchandise with him by truck, when he visits the retail stores which are his customers, so that the goods may be delivered as they are sold. Frequently the truck salesman receives payment for the goods at the time of sale and delivery.

A report on this growing practice has been published by the Harvard School of Business Administration, the author being Dr. Lars J. Sandberg, recently appointed assistant professor of marketing.

Steel Institute Estimate

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute today estimated that steel ingot production for the country this week would be at the rate of 21.3 per cent of capacity, compared with 22.3 per cent last week and 27.7 per cent a month ago. This is the lowest rate announced since the Institute began compiling its weekly figures last fall. The decline of 1 point from last week represents a loss of 4.4 per cent in current operating activity.

Mill Men Dubious About Results Of Textile Walkout

Merchants Can Stand Operations Suspension Better Than Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 21—Mill men and merchants discount the likelihood of any concrete results from the textile threat of a walkout before Sept. 1. In their view the time is ill-chosen, since the mills can stand a suspension of operations with much more ease than the employees.

[A Washington dispatch, however, states that the strikers would be entitled to relief, provided the Department of Labor rules that the strike is just—Ed.]

Most mills have accumulated more or less surplus during these dull summer months and can make their contract deliveries out of stock on hand. Very few have orders on their books for delivery beyond the last of September. Reports from the South indicate that those mills where any large percentage of employees walk out will simply close up and await the time when most strikers will be glad to return on the mill terms.

Many workers as well as executives believe that no strike will actually take place, and that the Government agencies for settling disputes will intervene in time with some compromise agreeable to both parties.

There seems to be some question in the minds of merchants as to how much of the 50,000,000 yards called for in the bids of the Government will actually be taken. It is conceded that even a major portion is actually delivered it has been a great factor in taking off the market a surplus accumulation which was fast becoming troublesome.

These sales for the last two weeks have served to greatly strengthen the print cloth market, lifting prices generally one-quarter cent, and the leading construction one-half cent to 7¼ cents. A few other numbers were also advanced above the prices of the previous week. Narrow sheetings displayed the next best activity and carded broadcloths, drills, and other classes of coarse yarn goods enjoyed fair sales.

Government buying for relief purposes also stimulated the market for extra wide sheetings, particularly the 45-inch, 63-inch, and 90-inch widths. Sales in these widths have so absorbed the accumulated stocks that it is deemed likely that idle looms in the wide goods section may be diverted to the production of at least a part of the great amount of sheetings which will be wanted.

The protracted quiet among buyers who have yet to make provision for even an initial season's trade leads to the belief by many merchants that most of their difficulties in starting the fall business on a normal basis are likely to fade away very suddenly in the near future. Signs of early buying at retail for children and youth's school needs were reported last week, and this will increase until it becomes quite general in a few weeks.

Definite improvement was noted in the Pacific Coast region, and southern wholesalers are making larger provisions for expected demands than they intended to as far back as a month ago.

Russian Black Sea Exports Up 23 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21—The total volume of exports from Russian Black Sea ports passing Istanbul during the first six months of 1934 amounted to 4,953,279 long tons as compared with 4,029,703 for the like period last year. This is an increase of 23 per cent.

During the month of June, Russian exports passing Istanbul totaled 894,162 long tons compared with 383,876 tons in June, 1933. Cereal shipments for the like period this year amounted to 56,789 long tons, while in June, 1933, no cereal shipments passed Istanbul from Russian Black Sea ports. Petroleum exports increased from 377,908 tons in June, 1933, to 424,737 in June this year, mineral exports increased from 157,329 tons to 241,527 tons in the like period.

Larger Profits For Sears, Roebuck Co.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reports net profits totaling $6,808,189 before federal taxes for the first six periods of 1934, compared with net profit of $1,619,811 in the like period last year. Mail order, retail stores and factories all showed a profit.

Sales in the period, from Jan. 30 to July 16, totaled $140,639,500 compared with $108,990,590 last year, a gain of 29 per cent.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities, the company stated, has been "materially bettered."

Corporations Show Handsome Gains in First Half of Year

Poor's Repudiates Suggestion NRA Wage Costs Holding Back Profits—Standard Statistics Data Show 506 Firms' Earnings Increase 204.9 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

General Motors' report for the June quarter has been cited as an illustration of the adverse effect of rising wage costs under the industrial recovery act upon corporation net profits. The report showed a 58 per cent increase in gross sales and a 2.3 decrease in net profit.

Poor's Review, published at Wellesley, Mass., questions whether the picture is as dark as it has been painted, and shows in a recent study that the effect of labor costs has been serious only in exceptional cases. It then gives the relevant data on 15 leading industrial companies, as follows:

Comparative Earnings 15 Companies
1934 Second Quarter vs 1933 Second Quarter
(000 omitted)

	Gross $ Change	Gross % Change	Net $ Change	Net % Change
Air R'tion	+ 1,117	+ 33.3	+ 497	+ 68.0
Brown Sh.	+ 4,666	+ 52.2	+ 101	+ 22.2
Can. Dry..	+ 182	+ 11.5	— 46	— 24.8
Chrysler . a	+116,332	+101.4	+3,445	+ 72.6
Gen. Elec a	+ 19,210	+ 31.2	+3,500	+ 59.0
Gen. M'ts..	+111,453	+ 58.0	— 931	— 2.3
Howe S'd..	+ 1,576	+127.5	+ 376	+257.5
Johns-M'lle	+ 2,026	+ 41.6	+ 157	+171.9
Marshall F.	+ 2,661	+ 12.9	+ 844	+ 28.1
Monsanto. a	+ 910	+ 39.6	+ 541	+ 64.5
Penney.J.C.	+ 18,993	+ 26.7	+3,249	+ 94.2
Shell Un. O	+ 9,726	+ 25.5	+3,968	+ 81.6
Stand. B'ds	+ 336	+ 2.9	+ 520	+ 14.6
St'd O. Calf	+ 2,081	+ 32.7	+2,099	+109.5
U. S. In. Al.	+ 316	+ 30.1	+ 53	+ 17.7

a—1st half.

The companies listed by Poor's represent diversified industries, including shoes, beverages, retail trade, motors, electrical machinery, and copper mining in which labor costs are a comparatively important item; chemicals oils, and foods, in which such costs are relatively low. "In the case of General Motors," adds Poor's, "there is more than a suspicion that competitive factors rather than higher labor costs were the key to reduced net profits. So keen has been the race for new business between General Motors, Ford and Chrysler that all three companies have enlarged their advertising budgets materially, and have improved their products at the expense of net profits."

Poor's conclusion that increased wage costs are not making for any setback in corporation profits is supported by other calculations.

Standard Statistics reports that for 506 companies in the first six months of 1934 aggregate net earnings totaled $480,572,000, as compared with $157,579,000 for the corresponding period of 1933, an increase of 204.9 per cent. Of this number 402 were industrial companies, and they revealed net earnings of no less than 608.7 per cent more than last year. (See chart in separate column.)

A tabulation published in the August issue of the National City Bank examines the half yearly reports of 250 companies, which report combined net profits, less deficits, of $276,563,000 for the first half of the year, as compared with a profit of $86,363,000, or an improvement of 220.2 per cent.

Such data underline the assertion of the President in his Aug. 9 speech at Green Bay, Wis., that "manufacturing enterprises in overwhelming numbers are comparing the black ink of today with the red ink of many years gone by."

Boom in American Securities Is Seen By British Expert

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—At a time when the volume of stock transactions seems to be falling to the vanishing point, yesterday's total being the lowest for the last 12 years, Wall Street has been set agog by the publication today of a book by Maj. L. L. B. Angas, London stockbroker, called "The Coming American Boom," which actually speculates on the possibility that share prices will pass their 1929 levels. He says that such a development is "theoretically possible."

Major Angas has attained international renown for some remarkable forecasts in his previous volumes. His other books are: "The Coming Collapse in Rubber" (1926), "The Coming Rise in Gold Shares" (Feb. 1931), "The Course of the Coming (English) Boom" (Sept. 1931), "The Coming Rise in Wall Street" (April, 1933), and "The Coming Collapse in Gold Shares."

His last book forecast has still to be realized. In spite of this, however, his following in the United States is exceedingly great, and it is safe to say that his new book is in every broker's office, and has already been perused in the English edition by thousands of Americans with an interest in the investment market.

The book deals with the present and future financial outlook for America, together with a complete analysis of the Roosevelt policy.

In asserting flatly that it is "ridiculous not to buy common stocks in the American market," Major Angas develops his theory that industrial depressions are cured by redundancy of money. Pointing out that the Roosevelt policies have overcome deflationary forces at work, the author goes on to predict an imminent upturn in the basic and secondary industries, as well as speedily climbing share markets.

Simon and Schuster are the American publishers.

AAA Submits Plan For Cotton Loans At 13 Cents Pound

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The AAA planned to submit to President Roosevelt today a program for making cotton loans at about the present market level of 13 cents a pound.

The idea was proposed last week by Senators Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Smith (D) of South Carolina, and Thomas (D) of Oklahoma. Approval of key men in the Farm Administration has been obtained. Officials emphasized that final decision rests with the President.

In a sense the loans would be an Administration answer to the threatened textile strike, but what the effect would be was problematical. "Pegging" of the price at the loan level would be a result similar to that of loans a year ago, which fixed the price at 10 cents a pound.

The trio of "cotton senators" also sought similar loans for wheat and corn, but officials intimated that, for the present at least, action would be taken only on cotton.

Concerning another proposal of the Senators—that processing taxes be lifted on cotton and wheat during the marketing season—officials are opposed. They hold that the taxes are the heart of the AAA program.

Under the cotton-loan plan the commodity credit corporation would advance to farmers the value set by President Roosevelt. Such loan cotton then would be held off the market until the price passed the loan value. This would allow farmers to sell at a profit and pay off the loans.

To make sure that next year's cotton crop does not threaten a surplus, the Administration will continue its crop-curtailment program with some increase in acreage.

Plantings probably will be limited to between 32,500,000 and 35,000,000 acres next year as against 25,000,000 this year.

Sheet Steel Sales Slump

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Sales of sheet steel in July totaled 72,517 tons, according with production of 85,386 tons, according to reports to the National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers. Total shipments during the month were 85,442 tons and unfilled tonnage as of Aug. 1 totaled 69,472 tons.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

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A tabulation published in the August issue of the National City Bank examines the half yearly reports of 250 companies, which report combined net profits, less deficits, of $276,563,000 for the first half of the year, as compared with a profit of $86,363,000, or an improvement of 220.2 per cent.

Such data underline the assertion of the President in his Aug. 9 speech at Green Bay, Wis., that "manufacturing enterprises in overwhelming numbers are comparing the black ink of today with the red ink of many years gone by."

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Beautifully situated 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA. BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Canteiupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station, 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

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Mr. and Mrs. Norman Taylor would be pleased to send illustrated brochure of their charming Hotel QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens, to anyone visiting Bournemouth. This hotel is centrally situated, within easy reach of church. 'Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, unInterrupted sea views whole day; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence, separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel 930. Grams Sunliff Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, pavilion; bedrooms hot and cold water; garage; from 3 gns.; private suites available winter and spring; reduced winter terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH
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Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms; every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 3 gns.

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Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. Burnbrae Guest House —Country surroundings, near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis, beach hut, MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

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MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, cosy bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors.
Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine
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The Hotel is Central for everywhere. Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever. From 3 and 4 gns. per week according to season.

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(Continued)

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Near a Christian Science church

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ORCHARD STREET LONDON W 1
(200 rooms)

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OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)

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Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4.4 weekly.

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TORQUAY—BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel

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TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL? Near sea; central heating running water; accommodation for 50; terms 3½-4½ guineas MRS. M. B. WHITE.

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LLANDUDNO—Branksome high class private hotel; near tennis, golf, both shores, pier; sunniest position; separate tables; accommodates 50; large lounge, reading and dining rooms, etc.; service and cuisine a speciality. Mrs Allenby King

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PARIS—Pension Golden Dragon, 9 ter Boulevard Montparnasse; modern comforts; moderate terms; full pension from Frs. 750.- monthly

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HOTEL PENSION VILLA CORNELIA, TREMEZZO—Lake of Como; open all year; lovely location; comfortable; reasonable terms. DIR F. FERRARIO.

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S. & M. Altdorfer

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Hotel-Pension FROHBURG
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MARBELLA—English Guest House; terraces, lovely garden overlooking Mediterranean; picturesque Andalusian Village, halfway Malaga, Gibraltar; bathing, fishing, tennis, riding. Sierra expeditions. Mrs. Kingspark.

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APARTMENTS, bed and breakfast, board optional; 3 minutes from sea. MRS. DAVIDSON 25 Carshalton Road, Blackpool, N. 8

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TORQUAY—Unfurnished sunny front room, every convenience, gas, electricity; terms inclusive, suit business lady. Write A. D. The Haven off Victoria Park Road.

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Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
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TEL. 892

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Of All Sizes See
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Football
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Price list free on application.
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"Chosen" GARDEN SEEDS
is the product of a Speciality Grower
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Established 1796

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Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE
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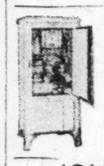

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GOOD TASTE
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THE FASHION STORE
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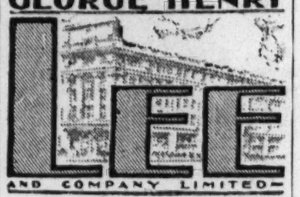

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Flowers from the Nurseries daily
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80, Heaton Road, Heaton
1, Railway Street, Jarrow
225, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

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Everything for the Motorist.
Gastrol Lubrequipment.
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, etc.
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THE CENTURY ESTABLISHED DYERS AND CLEANERS
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Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Cardigan suits and hats, moderately priced. Obtainable at
Mesdames PERRY & WELBOURN
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Real "Croc" Thumb Bag
Chromium Plated frame, silk lined with double inner pocket and mirror. British made. Bargain 12/6; including postage 13/-, from Handbag Shop of the North.
ALLANS of Blackett Street
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CERTIFIED MILK
Lamcote is the Hall Mark of purity for rich, clean milk and is the best procurable. Delivered every morning from 7 a. m. at LOCAL PRICES.

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Individual attention for every customer.
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YORKSHIRE

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(Continued)

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YORKSHIRE

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Extra charge if new Down is required.
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Hand Craft Silver Celtic Art Jewellery
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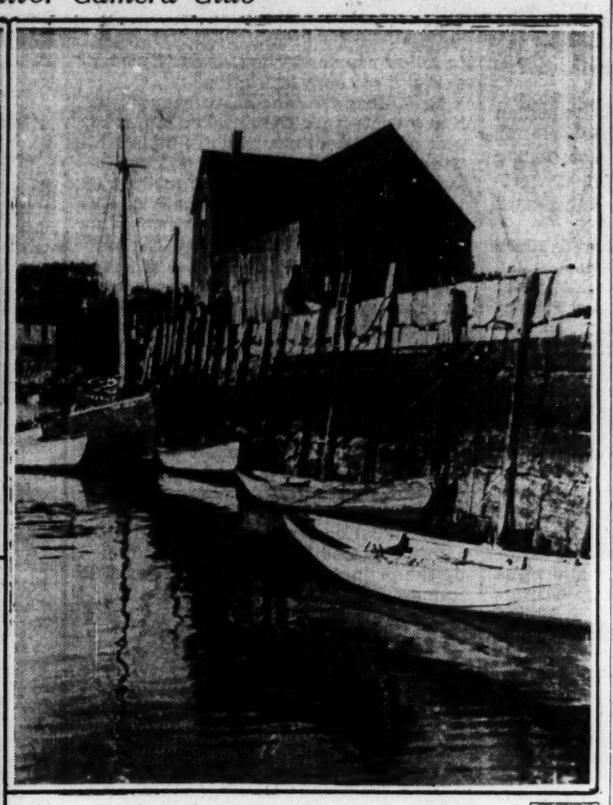
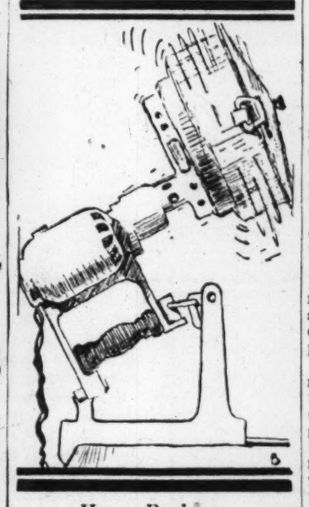
Daily Features

Seascapes From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



Upper Left—"Fishermen Off Nassau," by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif. Lower Left—"The Start," by G. R. Johnston, Marion, Mass. Right—"Tie-up at Rockport," by Mrs. L. C. Dickie, Danvers, Mass.

With the Inventors



Home Barbecue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us patronize barbecue stands occasionally to enjoy the fine flavor of meat that has been turned on a spit for hours. Now we can prepare roasts in this old-fashioned manner in our own modern kitchen with the new electric roaster that Patrick J. Fitzgerald of Torrington, Conn., has invented (U. S. Patent No. 1967472). The pan is fastened to the heating unit at an angle, and as the whole thing revolves, the meat is continuously basted in its own juices.

Daily Anecdote

Ideal Political Speech

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for the Legislature in the State of Illinois, it was the custom for rival candidates to travel together over the district. This usually resulted in much good-natured raillery, in which Mr. Lincoln had no trouble in holding his own.

On one occasion Lincoln drove out of Springfield with an opponent. The carriage was owned by the rival and they went out to talk to the farmers. Lincoln was liberal in his praise of his opponent's generosity in taking him about. "I am too poor to own a carriage," he said, "but my friend his generously invited me to ride with him. I want you to vote for me, if you will; but if not, then vote for my opponent, for he is a fine man."

His praise of his opponent, and the fact that he was unable to own a carriage, did him no injury among the men to whom he talked.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"THE START." This excellent picture of the start of an outboard motorboat race was made with one of the miniature cameras, using a section of motion picture film at 5 p. m on a cloudy day, at a lens opening of F 4.5, with an exposure of 1-200 of a second. The action could not be improved. Note the trough of water at the stern, and the raised bow; even the pose of the operator adds to the action. The tone of the water is pleasing.

These small cameras are now enjoying much popularity, and for many subjects they are ideal. The short focus of their lens gives great depth, which is an advantage under poor light conditions.

"Tie-Up at Rockport." There is too much content to this picture. The right margin should be trimmed close to the building. The foreground up to the second dory should be eliminated, and there should be more space at the left. The picture would then be horizontal instead of vertical. Clouds would add to the picture. The lines of the picture are not correct for a vertical picture, except the mast of the boat, which is too far in the background. Exposure, tone, and detail are excellent.

"Fishermen Off Nassau. There was not sufficient exposure in the shadows to give clear detail for reproduction; and the point of interest is weakened by the background. However, the boats balance the expanse of water. The tone is pleasing.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

A Use for Tins

SEVERAL high school girls in the neighborhood, desiring to earn money for school activities, made and sold very attractive flower containers from tin cans decorated with clothespins. The tins were painted black and the clothespins a contrasting bright color—the heads of the pins being painted in black. These were stuck with shellac around the top of the tin, making a novel and attractive container for a flower pot.

These the girls sold for 25 cents each, realizing a surprising amount of extra money, the flower containers being useful as well as decorative.

Dorothy E. M.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Island of Crete

THE island of Crete, known to modern geographers as Candia, lies in the Mediterranean Sea some 60 miles to the south of Greece; and although it is about 156 miles in length, its breadth varies from 7 to 30 miles.

It played a not unimportant part in the account of Paul's famous voyage to Rome. Meeting with contrary winds, the Apostle's ship fought its way round the eastern promontory of Crete, described as Salmone, and put in for a time at Fair Havens on the southern shore of the island. The captain, however, was eager to make for a more satisfactory anchorage close to the Cretan town of Phœnice (or Phœnix), some miles further west; but, in seeking to put his plan into effect, he was surprised by a "tempestuous wind," before which the ship was forced to run—and so Crete was left far behind (Acts 27:7-13).

What They Say

Better Days

"Given freedom of action to work out its problems, business and the nation are set for better days for a number of years to come."—*Charles M. Schwab.*

Tall Stories

"Stories are like trees; they grow taller with the passage of the years."—*Aldous Huxley.*

International Cure

"This crisis is and has been world-wide. Its only certain, lasting cure must also be world-wide."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Funnybone Lost

"One of the serious symptoms of the intellectual and moral malady from which the world is suffering is the loss of a sense of humor."—*Guglielmo Ferrero.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: When an American woman goes to market, a trade note tells us, she has her choice among 10,000 different brands of flour, 4500 of canned corn and 1000 of salmon. And she makes her choice with infinitely more celerity than when it's between two hats.

Winston-Salem Journal: Old-line Republicans do not take kindly to the intimation that rugged individualism produced too many ragged individuals.

Daily Oklahoman: The bustle is coming back, so we hear from fashion experts. We'd prefer to hear it from business experts.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"When I woke up this morning
I greatly feared a rainy day
Was seriously dawning."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It looked that way to me.
As if the sun would not come out
At least till two or three."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I thought we'd have to stay
Like any ordinary hen
Inside the coop all day.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Exactly what I thought.
I found it difficult to feel
As pleasant as one ought."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I'm glad that we were wrong.
If I was that kind of a bird
I'd pipe a merry song."

IT HAD been a dark morning when Emmaline and Susabet woke up on their perch in Farmer Ben's hen coop. It had looked like a rainy day coming. But even such intelligent hens as Emmaline and Susabet can't always tell what the weather is going to be like, and presently the sun had come out, and they had had their breakfast, and each laid a nice egg, and now they were waiting at the gate of the henyard for Farmer Ben to let them out.

As Farmer Ben sometimes said to other farmers he knew, you wouldn't let most hens out of a henyard, but Emmaline and Susabet were different, and when each had laid an egg, you could let them out and be sure they would be home by sunset and not scratch up anybody's garden while they were away.

So presently along came Farmer Ben in a bathing suit and a straw hat (for that was the sensible way he dressed in very warm weather), and let them out.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now we are starting off,
Let's wander to the Country Club
And watch them playing golf."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"We do not play the game,
But it is always pleasant
To watch them just the same."

So Emmaline and Susabet went to the Country Club. And when they came over the hill near the golf course where it was separated from the road by a hedge they saw some anxious gentlemen golfers and lady golfers in white clothes and some dear little boys who carried their golf clubs for them all looking for something in the grass.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"They've lost the pretty ball.
And now they hunt and hunt for it
And can't find it at all."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"How vigorous they are!
You'd think they wouldn't hit so hard
And make it go so far."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Their ball I think I see.
It's in the middle of the road
As plainly as can be."

And so it was. It had sailed over the hedge, but unless they looked over the hedge none of the ladies and gentlemen could see it, and the dear little boys who carried their clubs for them were not tall enough.

So they all kept on hunting on the wrong side of the hedge.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Come on! Exert your leg!
We'll go and make a noise as if
We just had laid an egg."

So Emmaline and Susabet hurried down the hill, and stopped by the golf ball, and raised their voices and cackled as loudly as they could.

"Why! Why! Why! Bless us," said the lady and gentlemen golfers looking over the hedge, "if it isn't Emmaline and Susabet. And there at last is William Henry's lost golf ball."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXVII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THERE are thousands of names in old records that for obvious reasons have not come down to modern times. Some are vulgar, others are so malicious that it is difficult to understand how they came to be passed on by their bearers to a second or third generation. Some that have survived are so disguised in spelling that they have lost their original significance.

Among the better relics of the times we find in the Hundred Rolls such names as Alicia *Godbodi*, William *Godthanke*, and Basilia *Godsowle*. Strype mentions a Mr. *Gracedieu* as the incumbent of a London parish.

The modern *Pardow's* and *Pardoe's* represent the *Pardieu* of the Middle Ages, while the name *Damegod*, meaning "Lord God," occurs in several old records. The name *Ghost*, which was in the London Directory as late as 1843, as that of a bedstead manufacturer, appears in an old chartulary as Fabian *le Gost*.

The Domesday Book contains the name Roger *Deus - salvet - Dominas* ("God - save - the - ladies"). This is possibly the origin of the modern surname *Godsave*. *Deusdedit* ("Godgave") was the name of the sixth Archbishop of Canterbury.

Other notable ancient names in the Rolls are *Fadersoule* ("Fathers-soul"); *Goddesbokes* ("Scripture"); *Godesname; Godbles; Godsowle; Adieu; Modersoule. Godsowle* is the origin of the modern names *Godsall* and *Goodsell*, while from *Modersoule* have come *Mothersole* and *Mothersill*.

Quotation for Today

COURAGE is the thing. All goes if courage goes.
—BARRIE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Twice-Earned Camp Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

A HIGH school girl had saved from her allowances and earnings for many months in order to go to camp in the summer. A month before camp opened, however, the church to which she belonged made plans to dedicate its edifice, and this young girl gladly turned over her camp fund to the building fund.

Soon after this a friend, seeing a sample of the girl's attractive hand lettering, engaged her to hand-print on the blank pages of a beautiful leather bound book a number of poems accumulated through many years, prized because of authorship, association, and spiritual import.

The girl found this the most enjoyable task she had ever had. Besides, her reward was much larger than her first camp fund and enabled her to realize the happy camp experience of which she had dreamed so long.

In Lighter Vein

All for Nothing

The steamer was only a few feet from the quay when there was a sudden commotion, and a man came on the run from the dock gates, shouting madly to the officials to wait a moment. Without pausing in his stride, he flung his bags on the boat, took a desperate leap and landed on the deck with a crash.

"Good!" he gasped, as he was assisted to his feet. "Just did it. A few seconds later and I should have missed it."

"Missed it!" explained one of the crew. "This boat is just coming in!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Wide-Open Spaces

Sambo, carrying a crate of eggs, tripped and fell headlong with dire consequences.

His friend 'Rastus, happening along just then, threw back his head and shouted with laughter. "Ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho!" he gargled; "dem yolks, dem whites, dem shells! Ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho!"

Sambo watched him a moment. Then he commanded: "Boy! Shut yo' mouf so's I kin see who yo' is."—*West Coast Leader* (Lima, Peru).

Movie Note

"Why do the talkies sound like that?"

"Oh, they're just in their infamy!"

Three of Them

Mr. Dollar (arriving at a dinner party with family): "Please announce Mr. and Mrs. Dollar and daughter."

New Butler (announcing in a loud voice): "Three bucks."—*U. S. S. Tennessee Tar.*

"How Many, Lady?"

"So Joe will make a fortune, you think?"

"Yes, he sells cellophane masks to keep children's faces clean while their mothers are getting ready to take them visiting."

The Game

"Horace is going to teach me to play cards so that I'll know all about it after we are married."

"That's right. What game is he going to teach you?"

"I think he called it patience."—*Regina Star.*

Considerate

Gent: "James, what's the idea, wearing my raincoat?"

Valet: "Well, you wouldn't like your new suit to get wet, would you, sir?"—*Pearson's.*

Today's Limerick

Though woman is fond of nice clothes,
Not once, do you ever suppothes,
She'd think she were dressed
In her going-out bessed
Unless she had powdered her nothes.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Deciding Squeeze*

By CARMACK

Joan and Betty Ann and their folks came back today—
And Tiddlywinks and I did our best to show them that we were glad to see them—
That is—until I suddenly realized it meant the end of Tuz and Buzzy's stay at our house—
Which caused me to think that maybe it wasn't so nice to have them back after all!
But the next moment I found myself being picked up and given a tight squeeze—That settles it," I said to myself—"of course it's nice to have them back!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Shall Crop Control Continue?

WHAT to do with a crop reduction plan when reduction has gone far enough is a question now facing the United States Department of Agriculture and its Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In answer, Secretary Henry Wallace urges that the adjustment plan is not a means only of cutting down acreage but also of keeping it under control or even of allowing an orderly reëxpansion. In view of the drought, acreage restrictions apparently will be relaxed on wheat, corn, possibly cotton, and some other products, and the AAA proposes to pay benefits to wheat farmers next year not for reducing their plantings but for storing grain on their farms.

Grain supplies may be down to barely normal now but, as Mr. Wallace has said in recent speeches in Louisiana and New Jersey, this fact is an invitation to farmers to plant heavily this winter and without some control a couple of years of ordinary weather would bury the United States under the same kind of a surplus it carried in 1932. Thus he advocates that the crop control machinery be kept standing, even if in suspended animation.

Against this argument two views are possible. One takes the premise that the current drought year may not be so exceptional as it seems, but may be the beginning of a new kind of normal in the middle western climate. There is some evidence of a fundamental change, and if this year's extremely low rate of yield should be repeated, even the restoration of the 15 per cent cut in acreage would not quite suffice for the nation's needs.

But with anything like average weather there is a tremendous reserve of productivity that should dispel any fear of having to import flour. And if bad weather continues, the planners assert that the allotment method can be used to encourage production as well as to dissuade it.

The second objection to crop control is that the more fundamental and indeed only sound remedy for the farmer's plight is to revive national and international trade to the point where the farmer can sell what he produces, instead of being restricted to producing merely what he can sell. In the long run the farmer will be able to sell what he grows, but the steps toward that revival are long and slow in the taking, and until they are taken, the Secretary's policy of keeping the means at hand for prevention of probable surpluses seems a reasonable one.

"Better Bonds"

ONE of the first fruits of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council established by President Roosevelt is the new arrangement with the Dominican Republic whereby provisions are made "for the payment in full of interest to the bondholders, as well as for annual sinking fund payments to make possible the ultimate payment in full of the principal of the obligations of the Dominican Government." Thus Americans, and others, who made loans to the Dominican Government and to other Latin-American nations see a ray of sunshine in a situation where recently there was but gloom.

This proposal is also beneficial to the borrowers. Two issues, to the value of $16,000,000 outstanding, are involved. The first, due to mature in 1940, the second in 1942, have had their period of amortization extended, in the one case, thirty years; and in the other, twenty.

Though none will cavil at the purely financial provisions of this arrangement, it is to be regretted that it was found necessary to reconcile this new bond deal with an old imperialistic technique. The State Department, in the announcement from which we have quoted, states further that, in consonance with the treaty of 1924, the general receiver of the Dominican customs, who is appointed by the President of the United States, has been instructed to conduct his official activities in conformity with the new proposal.

Thus does the New Deal become mixed with one of the most criticized elements of the Old. The whole business becomes additional evidence of the difficulties involved in disentangling imperialist involvements. In any event it is unpleasant to stand over a debtor while one collects from him. It doesn't smack either of culture, of confidence, or of good business to be forced to do so.

A Speaker for the People

HENRY T. RAINEY was an advocate for the "forgotten man" before that individual found his place in the political dictionary. In the time of William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Rainey enlisted to lift "the crown of thorns" from Labor's brow by free coinage of silver. As a member of the House of Representatives from Lincoln's district in Illinois he identified himself as belonging to the liberal wing even of a liberal party.

President Roosevelt accurately characterized him as a humanitarian whose first thought was "of what he conceived to be the well-being and the interests of the common man." In his term as Speaker of the House of Representatives it fell to Mr. Rainey to preside over probably its busiest session as measured by the volume and importance of legislation. He was one of the most ardent of New Dealers, and if he left the Administration path it was to follow popular feeling, as on the veterans' and economy legislation.

Mr. Rainey's passing has already started a new contest for the Speakership, a key post for the Administration in its legislative program. The succession will not follow the seniority rule, as it is understood that Representative A. J. Sabath of Illinois is not a candidate. The next in line is Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, the present majority floor leader, who has served fourteen terms. But he is expected to have opposition from John McDuffie of Alabama, and possibly from William B. Bankhead, also of Alabama, or Sam Rayburn of Texas. Two years ago the contest for the Speakership developed into a sectional struggle, with the North and West disputing the control of the South, and such a lineup this time might bring in an entirely new leader and even affect the course of New Deal legislation.

Whoever is chosen when the House meets in January will succeed to an office whose fine traditions have been enriched by the picturesque character of Henry T. Rainey.

"War Is a Racket"

"FOR long years I have known that war is a racket, but I never faced up to it until I saw the clouds gathering again." War is a racket. Here we have a distinguished warrior's word for it. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, writing in the September issue of the Forum Magazine, shows some of the differences between the propaganda-fed popular notion of war and the actuality that he, a retired Major-General of the United States Marine Corps, has had opportunity to see:

> Out of war a few people make huge fortunes. Nations acquire additional territory (which is promptly exploited by the few for their own benefit), and the general public shoulders the bill—a bill that renders a horrible accounting of newly placed gravestones, mangled bodies, shattered minds, broken hearts and homes, economic unstability, and back-breaking taxation of the many for generations and generations.

This is no peace-at-any-price pacifist speaking. Here we have a soldier speaking from the soldier's point of view. "The soldiers, of course, pay the biggest part of the bill." Not only in the hospitals which General Butler has been visiting, not only on the field where for $30 a month the soldier was to "kill and kill . . . and be killed," but right out of the soldier's own pocket.

General Butler points out that having given up half his pay to support his family, "so that they would not become a charge upon the nation," the soldier also had to pay what amounted to accident insurance, something that employers in enlightened states have to pay. This amounted to $6.60, leaving the soldier less than $9 a month, out of which to buy Liberty Bonds, which General Butler says the soldier was "virtually blackjacked" into buying, and of which soldiers bought more than $2,000,000,000.

In other words, the soldiers give not only their lives but a large part of the pitiful wages of their sacrifice to help carry on war. Theirs is no doubt the biggest part of the bill. But a tremendous cost of any war nevertheless falls on all classes of society. Despite the impressive authority with which many of war's spokesmen defend it as a means of national expression and an ennobling influence, those who have had time and opportunity to get at the facts about it and to think them through have realized that war can never do anything but impoverish and degrade.

Of course, General Butler's short and stimulating article tells only a fraction of the truth about war as a racket. But it is encouraging to hear a soldier speak thus as a soldier in behalf of the soldier. All society has much to gain from a correct view of war, but who more than the soldiers and the soldiers-possibly-to-be? When they begin to mobilize facts, figures and reasoning powers, it will be more difficult and less necessary to mobilize regiments.

A Corner for Poets

IF THE plans of the Poet Laureate League, Inc., receive the support which its members hope for, poets are going to gain their livelihood entirely independent of the whims and vagaries of editors. In furtherance of this idea, the league will ask Congress to pass a bill authorizing an appropriation to provide for a division of poetry in the Department of Education. If that bill goes through, poets no longer need woo the muse in tattered garrets.

Embodied in the proposed bill is a request for the Federal Government to set aside Mount Weather, an abandoned meteorological station in the Virginia mountains, as a poets' refuge. What more appropriate surroundings for spring rhapsodies could be conceived than a home on top of a mountain named Weather? Only a sonneteer could have had such an inspiration. Vacant houses in the same neighborhood are also to be sought as poets' retreats.

It brings a bit of a shock to learn that one of the league's committees is trying to find out how many poets are languishing in Uncle Sam's jails and just how to go about getting them out. Surely there are no states where a poet can be sent to jail for committing false meter or a bad rhyme! If such a condition did exist, few Broadway song writers would be at liberty to grind out their "lyrics"—and then what would become of Progress?

Bookman's Travels

Letting Others Do the Reading

EN ROUTE TO VANCOUVER

ONE form of bad manners I'm afraid I shall never overcome. I cannot forbear peering over people's shoulders to see what they're reading. When traveling, especially in country new to me, I do very little reading, but I have a professional interest in what the public wants in the way of literature.

I have already noted a good average in the reading taste of the traveling public in Canada. Add to the list of novels seen in people's hands, on deck or in a Pullman chair, "A Modern Tragedy" and "The Ginger Griffin."

Periodical literature is also an index. McLean's, from Toronto, is, I believe, the most popular in the Canadian field.

* * *

My attention was attracted to McLean's at first by an article by Mr. Lacey Amy, the Canadian novelist, on "Dumb Talkies." How, I wondered, did Mr. Amy discover that the talkies are dumb? But my interest in the magazine was revived when I recalled that its editor is Mr. H. Napier (Dinty) Moore.

That did call up memories. During a part of the war period, Moore and I were assistant telegraph editors of the Montreal Star, under that mad Englishman, Mr. S. Morgan-Powell, who is now its literary and dramatic editor. For my part, I was well content to remain a newspaper man amid the clangors of war. Moore, however, was keen to get into the fight, and I well remember his indignation when, after having tried three times to enlist, and having three times been turned down by the medical boards, he was summoned for an alleged evasion of the conscription act.

Moore, an able and energetic young man, got his job on the Star through an incident which sounds like a short-story plot. He had been on the staff of another sheet which was threatening to cease publication at any moment. Finally, one morning, it announced suspension.

To the amazement of the town, on the following morning it appeared on the street as usual, violating all the rules of newspaper practice. Who ever heard of publishing a suspended newspaper?

* * *

Moore, it seemed, had gone home, the night the "final" issue was printed, before the first edition, containing the announcement of suspension, was off the presses, and word of the suspension had not then permeated into the city room. He had slept late the next day and had gone to the office not knowing the sad news.

A few mourners were hanging about, and when Moore heard what had happened, he declared that the paper was not going to cease publication while he was there. He roused the mourners, ordered copy prepared, arranged the makeup, lighted the linotype machines, set up the copy with the help of other reporters, made up the forms and collected enough mechanics to get out the paper.

When Mr. Charles Crandall, then managing editor of the Star, heard the story, he sent for Moore at once. The other paper, of course, completed its demise, but Moore stayed on with the Star, if memory is faithful, as subeditor and later as London correspondent, until he was called to McLean's. So I'm not surprised to hear that McLean's is going strong.

L. A. SLOPER.

The Third Epoch of the Films

By Rufus Steele

THE motion picture producers' reaction to the church crusade against indecency, if it were not freighted with such tragic possibilities, might pass as a diverting comedy. The producers, seeing the handwriting on the box office wall, publicly promise to be good, privately ask each other how soon the storm will blow over, and mistake for a fanatic outburst what is actually a long-maturing public uprising.

When they stop ducking what they suppose is a chance brickbat shower, the shadow makers will find their puzzled eyes opening to the third epoch of the films. The first epoch, coming after the exploratory stage of the flickers was past, saw picture production marshaling millions behind the devices that could make telling appeal to the eye; in the second epoch, of the suddenness and size of revolution, invention provided an equal appeal to the ear; and now, at least as startling in its scope and demands, comes the definite, understandable epoch of the nose.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Film Arbiters

Thinking observers have not the slightest doubt that, far from prudery having found a megaphone in the churches, a patient, but now fiercely unhappy, public sentiment is demanding that machinery so perfected that it can perpetuate a sunset or catch a fleeting emotion shall not be perpetually misoccupied with unworthy material.

* * *

The long era of questionable pictures is not difficult to explain. Salacity sells. Or at least an analysis of picture returns so persuaded many producers. The facts appear to be that a minority of picture patrons frankly desired the salacious, while a majority endured it on the theory that a moldy loaf might be better than no bread. But this picture-going majority, inarticulate as any worm for a long time, unquestionably has turned.

It is unfortunate, but true, that the picture people are not quick to evaluate broad changes when these dawn upon the horizon of their industry. David Wark Griffith was accounted a madman bankrupting his backers until unprecedented financial returns made the astonished industry accept his thesis that beauty was a merchantable commodity. Cecil B. De Mille had to force his precept that it was good business to clothe a picture idea sumptuously if the idea was innately sumptuous. Directors from Ernest Lubitch to Victor Fleming, players from Mary Pickford to Leslie Howard have surprised a little more of the truth into the industry every time they have proved the legal tender fruitage of homely, convincing emotion or of unlimited, painstaking devotion in character portrayal. All features today, of course, are talkies, but it is easy for producers to recall a yesterday when they all shrank away from sound and when it was only a concern facing dissolution that allowed itself to be driven into audibility and prosperity as a last desperate resort.

Remembering these things, the industry should be able to face happily what is really a happy situation. The first epoch of the films saw the movies soar high and slump back; the second epoch has seen the talkies carry the business to heights never attained with the silents; This third epoch of the nose—the nose being used merely to symbolize the definite demand for a new quality—should prove more profitable than the first, which did well in catering to the eye, and the second, which did better in catering to eye and ear. The picture industry must drop several erroneous ideas about this epoch of the nose. It is not a transient flair of religious bodies for being nosey. It is not, negatively, merely an honest olfactory turning from what it no longer hesitates to say it does not like. It is, affirmatively, the public scenting something it very much likes and has never been allowed to have in satisfying quantity. The huge, slow-to-arouse, but now determined, picture audience will not again be put off with orange peel and seeds after catching the aroma of the luscious orange that can be, and should be, its meat.

The producers, unfortunately, have not learned the reasonable lessons from the history they have made. If they could set down "The Covered Wagon," "The Ten Commandments," and "Disraeli" to accident, "Cavalcade," "Berkeley Square" and "Little Women" should have convinced them that the fundamental elements of greatness, while elusive, are definitely capturable through design. To the public the proof has been convincing, and the public is now voicing its conviction through demand.

Sociologists are saying the deprivations of lean years have made society more exacting. Suffering trues up careless or mistaken standards of value. To men and women who have been chastened, lust-dominated entertainment grows tiresome, revolting. Persons fighting to make both ends meet squarely cease to accept the familiar, untruthful depicting of the easy triumph of crime and chicanery with a tolerant smile. The public is through with gangsters' girls who profit by the gang's wickedness with never a stain to themselves.

* * *

The world has prime need of Hollywood and the moving, talking, self-respecting picture screen. An art so fraught with social possibility can never achieve its zenith until, without violation of the freedom that is the breath of art, it recognizes its social purpose. Drowning even the mass cry against indecency is a call for the finest, fairest reflections of existence and manners ever filmed. The world that goes to the picture house wishes to give eye, ear and nose to those qualities of character and those struggles and triumphs in the daily drama which, even amid the uncertainties of depression times, make the human game worth the candle. The producer who plans to get by merely by omitting the offensive so completely misreads the new situation that he is due to be swept along with his namby-pambly product to the scrap heap. But he who rightly measures demand as not for negative but for positive things, who feels under his feet the sure threshold of this new epoch and who prepares to meet opportunity with inspiration, is likely, in the days of his affluence and fame, to praise the protesting hour that sent hatchets slithering through a guilty screen.

The producers can make or muff this third epoch of the films, but if they muff it, it is rather certain to muff them. They will have to look through correction to the distinctive unfoldment or new birth that is manifestly on the way and which will not be denied. Tomorrow may even bring us those long-awaited Shakespeares of the screen; not because only a Shakespeare can write with decency for the pictures, but because Shakespeares of the visual are a reasonable expectation in a day that finds chastened people calling upon a slowly comprehending silver sheet to unfold for their assurance and stimulation, as well as for their entertainment, the wholesome, unhidden, absorbing sequences that characterize and glorify human life.

North . . South . . East . . West

Is the Press Cautiously Reactionary?

By Frank L. Perrin

FOR the benefit of all concerned it may be well to consider seriously and analyze carefully the quite boldly leveled charge made by a widely read radically inclined weekly magazine that the daily and periodical press of the United States is definitely reactionary. One wonders, first of all, if the charge can be substantiated, why some astute and observing critic has not made the discovery long ere this, and why it remained for a magazine of outspoken liberal views to disclose the alleged peril.

It must be acknowledged, I presume, even by the anonymous author of the article referred to, that the burden of proof rests upon him and his sponsors of establishing the charge which he makes. The millions upon millions of readers of American newspapers and other publications are in as good a position as the critic to interpret the views of the editors and publishers whom they patronize. No wave of popular condemnation or disapproval of the attitude of the press has been noted. The outspoken support, or the criticism, considerately couched, of the Administration's economic policies would hardly seem to convict the press of the charge against it.

* * *

Perhaps the press subjected itself to some defensible criticism early in the period during which the several industrial codes were being drafted by a widespread outcry in defense of freedom of the press. Many thoughtful persons who read or listened to the impassioned appeals to the American people to rise in defense of what was said to be a threatened privilege believed the sacredness of the constitutional guarantee was never in danger of being impugned or doubted. But even those who allowed themselves to become unduly exercised in defense of an established right could hardly be classed among the reactionaries.

I believe that any correct and unbiased analysis of newspaper sentiment in the United States would disclose the fact that most, if not the major portion, of adverse criticism of present economic policies has been prompted and supported by purely partisan, rather than definitely economic, influences. How many of us, a decade ago, for instance, would have believed it possible to accomplish, in little more than a year, so great a readjustment of industrial and social processes as we are now witnessing? No matter how much one may be inclined to emphasize the importance and weight of newspaper influence, it must be conceded that these readjustments—whether or not they may be regarded as reforms—have been accomplished largely without support of the press and, in the main, in spite of adverse criticism by the press.

* * *

Perhaps it would be extravagant to accord to the press as a whole the possession of an unyielding passion for truth telling. I would not care to overstate the case even in defense of an unselfish and respectable client. But it may truthfully be said that the responsible editors and proprietors of newspapers possess a fair degree of business judgment. They do not selfishly interpose obstructions in the path of progressive changes, even when that path is new and perhaps hazardous or experimental. Hardly without exception the responsible managers of newspapers and other periodicals have been meeting, during the last three or four years, the same problems which have been faced by their neighbors and friends. They may have felt persuaded to criticize, but they have not taken it upon themselves to pose as reactionaries.

It may be that some of the proposed legislative measures which failed of passage were defeated by opposition voiced by or through the press. But if any of these measures are shown to be vital or necessary to the success of any program to which the American people may be committed because they desire fuller economic recovery, their ultimate passage and approval will be found to be assured. The press may be cautious. It is not, as an institution, reactionary.

Mirror of Opinion

Words That Should Be Guillotined

WORDS are getting on the nerves of our celebrated contemporary, The Christian Science Monitor. In particular, it squirms under the improper use of words. That word "intrigue," for example, which has been in common currency in a sense unlike anything Noah Webster ascribed to it. "He simply intrigues me." "It was an intriguing play." Etc., *ad libitum, ad nauseam*. Nor can the Monitor tolerate "last year's 'simply precious' and 'absolutely poisonous'." It puts these terms in the same Gehenna with 1934's "glamorous." In 1934, women, horses, bonbons and a lot of other things have suddenly become "glamorous." Yes, and one does not need to be an old-timer to remember when everything and everybody was "meticulous."

We should like to enter with the Monitor into an offensive and defensive alliance on this subject, providing it is willing to broaden its campaign to include certain phrases which send cold chills through the *medulla oblongata*, if that is where cold chills go. For instance, one never convinces anyone any more. He "sells" him. In other days, a man used to sell another man an automobile. Now, Hitler "sells" Germany on Nazi-ism. Einstein "sells" the world on relativity. Again: Persons used to meet. Now they "contact" each other. To express our feelings about the general use of this jargon of business, we can only borrow that marvelous ejaculation employed by King Blozo, namely, "Pooey!"

What says the Monitor?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Public Enemies

By Zita Louise Baker

THE United States has been extremely busy these late years classifying its public enemies. First one gangster, then another, has achieved the distinction of being dubbed "Public Enemy No. 1," the sole basis for such distinction being the amount of evil accomplished.

It is about time for thinking people to begin dealing with gangsters and other criminals, not as repulsive or wicked or daring personalities, but as the outward effects of various underlying causes, which today are poisoning society. Putting unwholesome men and women in prison, or executing them, is like lopping off the stalks of weeds which show above ground, but failing to dig underneath and pull up the roots.

* * *

Blame for the large amount of vice and crime in the United States usually falls upon two national weaknesses—the looseness and ineffectiveness of the laws, and the tie-up between police and politics. Little defense can be given to either. But the nail has not yet been hit on the head.

Back of these two items lie public apathy and callousness amounting almost to moral decadence. These are the poison roots.

In the history of the average individual, three factors combine to influence him during his formative years—the home, the school, and the church. Therefore, to discover the whys and wherefores of a criminal career, it is necessary to investigate this triple background, for court records prove that a majority of criminals begin their downward course in childhood.

Let us sift the cases of a number of those now serving terms of from two years to life in the penitentiary, and select one which seems typical of many. Edward Jones is the name under which this man was arrested, but now that he is an inmate of a prison, he is merely convict No. 2841. He is twenty-nine years old, born in Chicago in that heterogeneous neighborhood "back of the Yards."

Back we go, over a series of misdemeanors and minor offenses, until we come upon him, as a boy of thirteen, being haled before the juvenile court for stealing fruit and knickknacks from a peddler's wagon.

So there is the place to stop? No, indeed. That is not the beginning of Edward Jones's career. By a good deal of painstaking investigation, finally interviewing the juvenile judge who first came in contact with the delinquent boy, the setting of his early years is pieced together.

* * *

Edward Jones's father slaughtered cattle in the "Yards." A thick-necked, brutish sort of man, he made barely enough to feed his wife and eight children, the family living in a rude shack which was one of many similar shacks, jammed together, with only a sidewalk in front and an alley behind where children could play.

There was no beauty in the Jones household, no modicum of comfort or hominess, and very little affection. Edward's mother worked too hard and was too continually tired to offer any companionship to her children, and his father, after long hours at his repulsive task, was morose and irritable.

At school Edward showed his resentment at life in general by all kinds of mischievous pranks, so that the teachers, without exception, punished him frequently. As he grew older, he played "hookey," and it was while he was absent from school that he began stealing from pushcarts and markets.

He had never attempted more than petty thievery, until he served his first jail term, at sixteen, but in jail he had had as cell mate a man of thirty-five with long and variegated experience. This man had taught Edward many tricks of the trade, and Edward had been an apt pupil.

* * *

The danger here is that, out of natural sympathy for the unfortunate background of this human being, one becomes merely sentimental. The facts in the case must be faced, not avoided. Edward Jones is now the desperate sort of character who cannot be released with safety to society. He must be dealt with from the standpoint of what he is, not what he once was or might have been.

But what can be done is to examine through the microscope of common justice the social conditions which have permitted Edward Joneses to develop. The slums, which give birth to them and blight their normal growth, must be eradicated; wage-earners must be provided with sufficient wages to keep the members of their families in decency and comfort; schools must be made centers of far more than reading, writing, and arithmetic, and teachers must be selected for their understanding of human problems; delinquent children must be placed where they will receive sympathetic attention, instead of being lodged with hardened lawbreakers. In other words, the public must rouse itself and become wholesomely, vigorously active on behalf of those who never yet have had a real chance in the world. Christianity must substitute works for words.

We have been told with no uncertainty that the kingdom of heaven is within us. So, too, are public enemies.

[Unusual activity in the British Parliament will be discussed in The Wide Horizon tomorrow.]